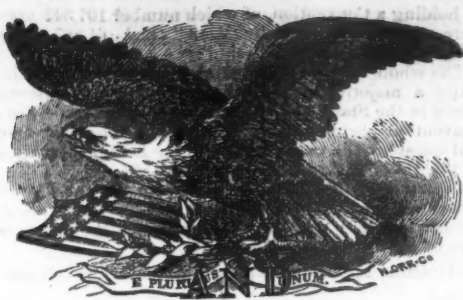


ARMY



NAVY

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CONTENTS OF NUMBER THIRTEEN.

The Formal Cession of Russian America.....	197	The Franklin's Steam Machinery.....	202
The Army.....	198	Insignia of Brevet Rank.....	202
New Books.....	198	The Review at Paris.....	203
Common Jack of the Merchant Service.....	198	Army Personal.....	203
The Medical Department of the Army.....	199	Foreign Military and Naval Items.....	204
Roman Soldiers.....	199	General Ord and the Southern Press.....	204
Promotion and Retirement in the Austrian Army.....	200	Transfer of Jefferson Barracks.....	205
Artillery Experiments at Fort Monroe.....	200	Abstract of Special Orders for the week ending November 17, 1867.....	206
Obituary.....	200	Report of the Paymaster-General.....	207
Various Naval Matters.....	201	Navy Gazette.....	207
Justice to Old Soldiers.....	201	Army Gazette.....	208
Reduction of Non-Commissioned Officers.....	202	The National Guard.....	208
Non-Commissioned Officers.....	202	Napoleon III.....	210
Hammers for Guns in Turrets.....	202	Record of Civilian Appointments.....	210
Army Uniform.....	202	Russian America.....	210

THE FORMAL CESSION OF RUSSIAN AMERICA.

Russian America is Russian America no longer. It passed under the domain of the Union on the 8th day of November. The weather, or the frigid customs of those high latitudes, or the business at hand, seem to have made the formal cession, at best, a chilly affair. Even the hauling down of the Russian flag and the running up of ours, was a work of difficulty. The former refused to be lowered, and was torn to pieces in the effort. Three Russian sailors vainly tried to shin up to it; a fourth was swung up, but, in loosening the flag, let it be carried off by the wind—"and caused a sensation in every heart," while the patriotic and tender-hearted Princess MACSAUTOFF "wept audibly as the Russian flag went down." We are told that "neither bouquets" (for which, considering the latitude, we shall take the liberty of reading banquets) "nor speech making followed." Imagine what a chilling occasion that must be at which Americans are present, and no speech-making follows! In fine, the Russian Commissioners object to the Ninth Infantry's being quartered in the Fur Company's barracks, and much ill-feeling between the old and new owners of the northwestern corner of the continent is said to be manifest. It is amusing. Humanity is the same the world over, and the peaceful occupation of New Archangel is received as scowlingly, it seems, by the ex-Archangels, or fallen Archangels, as the hostile occupation of Moscow by the French was in the days of their fathers, or as the French, in turn, received the allied occupation of Paris. This New Archangel, however, is the Paris of that region; and the flag is the flag the world over. "Seven duels," we are told—but, happily, duels "on paper—have occurred; but they were settled without bloodshed. The parties are of high rank." There is a spice of the comic about this, and we suspect the author of the dispatch toned up the figures to his own idea of a sensation. "Seven duels" already! seven duels about the Arctic regions. One could hardly expect more than that on a national transfer of the equator. Luckily, they were "on paper," and bloodless. Russian etiquette must have been offended in some way, or Russian pride wounded—and yet it is clear that the Russians gave us the "cold shoulder" of America to start with, in this whole business.

Cold water was thrown on the formal cession in another way. The "most terrific hurricane in seventy years" visited the coast of New Archangel a few days before—a hurricane of eighteen hours in a storm of forty—and it chose the very moment in

seventy years when our first national vessel approached to take possession. The *Ossipee* was nearly wrecked and ruined, having forty-six men injured, and losing her boats and rigging; several vessels were destroyed in the harbor, and houses blown down in the town. On this coast we have, with the perpetual fogs or snows of Arctic climes, the hurricanes and even the yellow fever of tropic and torrid ones. It is a little singular, indeed, that both our recent annexations have been signalized or celebrated by terrific hurricanes, utterly unexampled in fury, invading the leading harbors. Nobody ever dreamed of tornadoes either at New Archangel or St. Thomas. It was thought that, whatever they might lack, these places afforded the one great requisite of safe anchorage. And, indeed, they do afford such advantages. It is an anomaly in the history of either place to experience such destructive storms as have lately visited them. It is, after all, only a curious historic coincidence which has caused these hurricanes to visit our new possessions simultaneously, and on the eve of their transfer to us. St. Thomas, especially, is well known as having the best harbor in the Windward Islands, and a harbor second only to that of Havana in all the West Indies.

Russian America, then—or Alaska, if it be so christened—having become a Territory of the United States, let us see how it will serve us. Although, in the peculiar condition of our finances, we could not see the necessity of paying money for Russian America and its products, yet it is certainly true that there never has been any fair ground of comparison between what that country has yielded to Russia and what it may yield to us. Now that we have once decided to invest national money in the country, and to improve it to our purposes, we shall make of it something far more valuable than it was before. The situation of that region is, at the outset, such as to make it valuable only to a great commercial nation. Russia has had no commerce worth speaking of during four-fifths of the time that she has held Russian America, and her commercial navy even now is all out of proportion to the population and wealth of the empire. On the other hand, our Navy and merchant marine are very powerful, and whatever advantage could ever be got out of the country they can secure. In the second place, Russian America was altogether too distant from Russia to be of great service to her. This seems a paradox in view of the fact that the narrow Behring's Straits alone separated them. But the truth is that half the world substantially lies between them—half a world between St. Petersburg and Sitka. Russia had her main interests far away, on the other side of the globe. But our western coast is daily growing in importance. California is close at hand, comparatively, to Alaska. Our Pacific fleet can cruise with ease in its neighborhood. A part of the tide of emigration, always moving westward, and spreading up and down on each side of the Golden Gate, has already strongly set toward the new possessions. The truth is that the propinquity alone of the latter to the great Pacific States is a great advantage to their development.

Again, Russia, in this vast territory, possessed little more than what she already enjoyed in vaster extent—so far as nationally desirable—elsewhere in her own domains. She had Arctic regions with Arctic products; ten times as great a Pacific sea-

coast, with better harbors; and, in short, she never found it of any advantage to hold the country. To us all these products are new. The furreries and the fisheries are new possessions to us—at least as exclusive ones. Finally, the whole charge of Russian America has hitherto been given to a monopoly, the Fur Company, whose interest has been not to develop, but to repress, the resources of the country, except so far as they could be made available to them. They have discouraged emigration, have offered no aid to the settlement of mechanics in the country, and have imported everything from abroad. Even the slim garrison of the coast was put substantially under the charge of the Fur Company, who, we believe, recruited the men, and who certainly employed them, when off duty, for their commercial purposes. With us, all this will be changed.

We do not now speak much of the actual productiveness of the country, leaving that to be determined by events. Mr. SEWARD says the fisheries alone are worth the price of the country; let us then suppose that the furreries may be made to pay for the keeping. The expedition which has gone to Alaska reports that it has credible evidence that "coal of the best quality crops out on the very shore, and at accessible points. One of these localities is said to be near Kodiak." There will be no trouble, therefore, in the coaling of our cruisers. There seems to be good ground, also, for thinking that iron may also be had there. As to the gold, and silver, and precious stones, the wheat and the gardens, we leave those to imaginative people, content if we find less alluring products, and in which Colorado and California will not run so sharp a competition. Our troops are now established there; General JEFF. C. DAVIS commands, we believe, and regular advices may be expected.

CADET J. B. WALKER, the inventor of the flexible rammer described in the JOURNAL of the 2d inst., writes us in answer to the objections of "Monitor," whose communication we published last week. Mr. WALKER does not wish to be understood as criticizing the construction of the Monitors. "So far from thinking them defective," he writes, "I believe them to be masterpieces, the slightest details having been attended to by their great inventor." And he adds, "the flexible rammer was prescribed, not as a necessity, but merely as a more convenient plan than that of using a 'jointed screw staff.'" Mr. WALKER also recognizes the fact that Captain ERICSSON, "both in the original Monitor, and in his new Swedish Monitors, does away with the use of this jointed screw and staff, by piercing a small hole in the shutter, through which the staff may be worked." Nor does he deny that by this method the gun can be loaded almost as quickly as a piece in an ordinary siege battery. He thinks, however, and claims that his invention will still more facilitate the work, and on that account asks its trial. This trial, we understand, will soon take place, and the merits or defects of the new rammer will undoubtedly be thoroughly exhibited. The results of the test we shall duly announce.

RECENT advices inform us that General MCCLELLAN has been detained in England, and will not therefore arrive here as soon as was expected. It is positively asserted in some quarters that the General is to be appointed Secretary Stanton's successor.

THE ARMY.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN, commanding the Military Division of the Missouri, issued the following Order on the 2d instant:

Whereas, the Peace Commission organized by the Act of Congress approved July 20, 1867, has concluded a treaty of peace with the Kiowa, Comanche and Apache tribes of Indians, and also a separate treaty of peace with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and as these treaties are yet incomplete, it is hereby made known that the hostilities heretofore existing on the part of the troops as against these Indians will cease.

By the terms of the treaties these tribes will ultimately be located in the Indian country to the south of the State of Kansas, but as they are allowed to hunt game outside the settled limits of Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado, in the prairie country to the south of the South Platte, it is hereby ordered that this treaty right be respected on the part of all these tribes, although the treaty limits the right to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes alone.

Commanding officers of posts, and troops en route, are hereby required to treat all such hunting parties in a friendly spirit, but to neglect no precautions against safety, which troops should observe always, no matter where they are; and all troops are commanded to spare no proper effort to keep the peace with these Indians, because it is the earnest wish of the Government of the United States that war be avoided, and the civil agents of the Government have a full and fair chance to reduce them to a state of comparative civilization.

The commanding officer of the Departments of the Missouri and the Platte, charged with the police of the plains within the limits of their commands, may also use force, if necessary, to restrain citizens, either on the border, or who travel by established roads, from committing acts of violence against the Indians, trading with them without license, or doing anything calculated to disturb the pacific relations thus established with these tribes.

BREVET Brigadier-General L. D. WATKINS, commanding the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, Baton Rouge, La., on the 24th ult., issued the following order, announcing the death of Lieutenant Hicks:

With feelings of pain and regret, the brevet brigadier-general commanding announces to the regiment the death of First Lieutenant John W. Hicks, Twentieth Infantry, who died of yellow fever at Vidalia, Concordia parish, Louisiana, on the 22nd inst., while in command of his company (K), and the post. Lieutenant Hicks served both as a line and field officer in the Volunteer service, throughout the entire Rebellion, remaining in service until the muster out of the First Army corps, after the close of the war. During his entire military career he was eminently distinguished for his gallantry and meritorious service. His first promotion as a field officer in the Volunteer service was after the memorable charge on Fort Wagner, when he was appointed, on the field, major of his regiment, the Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers. On this occasion, it is understood, he displayed unusual gallantry, and was severely wounded. The Government, recognizing and appreciating the previous services of Lieutenant Hicks, appointed him a first lieutenant in the Twentieth U. S. Infantry, on the 28th day of July, 1866, since which time he has served with his regiment, evidencing every degree of efficiency as an officer, and affording entire satisfaction to his superiors. A brave soldier, a courteous gentleman, an estimable companion, the loss of Lieutenant Hicks will long be felt by all his comrades. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the regiment will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

BREVET Major-General MOWER, commanding the Fifth Military District, makes the following remarks upon the case of a citizen who was tried before a military commission, and, being found guilty of manslaughter, sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment:

The proceedings, findings, and sentence in the case of Charles Denney, citizen, are disapproved. The prisoner's plea to the jurisdiction of the Court should have been sustained, that the crime of which he is found guilty is alleged to have been committed prior to the passage of the "Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States" is a bar to his trial by military commission. Before the passage of the act referred to, this crime as charged was triable only before a State Court of criminal jurisdiction, and not by any Court organized under the laws of the United States. To give, therefore, to a Court thus organized jurisdiction in matters which happened prior to their institution, and of which at the time no United States Court could take cognizance, is to make that a crime by the law of the United States in regard to which they had before been silent, and for the trial of which the Courts of the State in which the offense was committed, alone had jurisdiction. In so far, therefore, and inasmuch as it supersedes the trial by jury, this law if construed as retroactive would possess the character of an *ex post facto* law. But this is not the construction to be placed upon the wording of the act which should be held to apply only to such offences as may have been committed subsequent to its passage. He will be released from confinement.

BREVET Major-General SCHOFIELD, commanding the First Military District, on the 2d instant issued the following Order:

At the election held in the State of Virginia on the 23d day of October, 1867, and following days, for delegates to a State Convention, and to take the sense of the registered voters upon the question whether such Convention should be held or the purpose of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State, loyal to the Union, 169,229 votes were cast upon the question

of holding a Convention, of which number 107,342 votes were cast "For a Convention," and 61,887 votes "Against a Convention."

The whole number of votes cast upon that question being a majority of the whole number of registered voters in the State, and the number of votes cast "For a Convention" being a majority of all the votes cast upon that question, the Convention will be held as provided by the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867.

The Hall of the House of Delegates, in the City of Richmond, and 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December 1867, are designated as the place and time of meeting of the Convention.

The Order also contains an official list of the delegates elected.

MAJOR-GENERAL HALLECK, commanding the Military Division of the Pacific, has issued the following Order:

The officers of companies armed with breech-loading Springfield rifle muskets, calibre 50, will make themselves and their non-commissioned officers fully acquainted with the "nomenclature of the parts," and "directions for use" of the arm, and "rules for dismounting" the same. This information is contained in a pamphlet enclosed in every arm chest.

All the spare parts issued to a company, except the screwdrivers, should be kept by the first sergeant, and no one but an artificer or skilful non-commissioned officer should be allowed to dismount or assemble the musket.

The arm, when loaded, should be carried with hammer at half-cock, and never with hammer resting on the "head" of the "firing pin"; but the musket should never be kept loaded except during an action.

The commanding officers of companies will forward to the Chief of Ordnance, Washington City, monthly reports, calling special attention to the slightest defects in the arm, or ammunition, which may be developed by service in the field. All failures of either should be noticed, and the causes of such failures, as far as can be ascertained, stated in detail.

The following circular Order has been issued from the War Department:

All clerks and employees of the bureaus of the War Department are prohibited from holding communication on the business of their office, during office hours, with claim agents or other persons not specially authorized by the chiefs of bureaus to transact with them such business.

All clerks and employees of the War Department bureaus are prohibited from transacting any public business pertaining to their office with any claim agent or other person at any time.

Clerks and employees will immediately report to the chiefs of their bureaus the name of any person not belonging to the office who may communicate with them upon any public business of the office, and also the nature of such business.

Any claim agent who shall communicate with, or approach any person connected with any of the bureaus of the War Department, other than the officers in charge of the several branches of the business, without authority in writing from such officer, will be prohibited from prosecuting his business with the bureaus of the War Department, or any of them.

By direction of General GRANT, no leaves of absence will be granted to officers of the Army, or considered, unless applied for through the regular channels. Applications of outside parties will not be noticed.

THE Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry has arrived at Washington, D. C., and taken up their quarters in Lincoln Barracks, which were formerly used for hospital purposes.

NEW BOOKS.

PORTIA AND OTHER OF SHAKESPEARE'S HEROINES. By Mary Cowden Clarke. New York: G. P. Putnam & Son.

The design of this book is to trace the early life and probable antecedents of some of Shakespeare's famous women, and to draw a picture of the imaginary associations of their youth, which may have produced the developed character portrayed by the poet. We have in the present volumes fanciful sketches of the girlhood of Portia, Lady Macbeth, Helena, Desdemona, and Meg and Alice, the Merry Maids of Windsor. As these histories are merely intended as introductions or prologues to the scenes and actions of the plays, a climax in scene and incident is carefully avoided throughout, and yet the stories are surrounded with so much interest, and are so true to human nature, that after reading one of them we are impelled to again read the play which describes the mature life of the lady in whom we have become so much interested.

HARPER & BROTHERS have issued four additional numbers of their "Pictorial History of the Great Rebellion." They announce that the remaining portion of this work, with the exception of a few pages, is now ready for the printer. The present numbers include: The Chancellorsville Campaign; The Invasion of Pennsylvania; The Chattanooga Campaign and the Siege of Knoxville. The novel, "Stone Edge," is also published in paper covers by the same house.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION.—A stated meeting of the New York Commandery was held at Delmonico's, corner of Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street, on Wednesday evening, November 6.

The following-named gentlemen were elected Companions of the First Class: Brevet Major-General David Hunter, U. S. A.; Brigadier-General Selden E. Marvin, late Paymaster U. S. Vols., Albany, New York; Brevet Brigadier-General Albert G. Lawrence, late U. S. Vols., U. S. Minister to Costa Rica; Second Lieutenant Asa B. Gardner, Ninth U. S. Infantry, No. 71 Broadway, New York.

COMMON JACK OF THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

I PROPOSE drawing a new portrait of the merchant sailor of the present day. In doing so, I do not wish to impugn the fidelity of many of those which profess to depict him in the palmy days of the past. Jack has been, particularly fortunate in the number, ability and good will of his delineators, and it is owing a good deal to this cause, that his character has been invested with a romantic interest which belongs to no other profession, and which has rendered him a peculiar favorite with the public.

I ought to know Jack. I have yarned with him through many a long and lonesome midnight watch, under the stars of either hemisphere. I have cut my slice of salt junk, and gnawed my flinty hard-tack out of the same "kid." Many a bitter Wintury watch I have bent over the quivering yards, side by side with him, in vain attempts to shorten sail. I have seen him fresh from a foreign shore, bubbling over with fun and excitement. Alas! I, too, have seen him helpless and forlorn, hard down upon a lee shore, in the grasp of merciless land sharks, plundered and shoved off to sea again, with the pleasant prospect of working out a month's *dead horse*, as Jack, making sport of misfortune, humorously calls his advance.

There are two types of sailor character so distinctly recognized among themselves, that I shall adopt them as my "representative men." These are Deep-water Jack and Western-ocean Jack. The former class includes all those engaged in the East India and China trade, while the stormy Atlantic is the peculiar sphere of the latter. These two currents of marine character, though constantly meeting, seldom mingle. A considerable difference in character, and pursuits keep them apart. Deep-water Jack, orderly and skilful in his profession, brought up to fear the captain and honor the boatswain, shuns the company of those to whom he applies the derisive epithets of "Blackballer" and rowdy. On the other hand Western-ocean Jack is not too anxious to test his accomplishments as a marlinespike sailor, by the various manoeuvres of rigger work going on in the warm weather of the tropics. Beside, even here, a difference of worldly goods, exerts its baneful influence. Deep-water Jack, whose chest is like a dry-goods box in size, has no idea of putting himself in the midst of a crowd, who frequently carry their whole wardrobe in a pocket-handkerchief, and who, moreover, have acquired a reputation for putting into practical operation the principles of agrarianism. Deep-water Jack may be regarded as in some sort a descendant of the old-fashioned English tar; he is a salt water conservative. Western-ocean Jack is a radical, irreverent revolutionary.

I know you, Deep-water Jack, just landing from a foreign voyage, by your neat and sailor-like appearance; by your dark chocolate-colored complexion, deep tanned, beneath equatorial suns; by your hard, horny hands, deep stained with unsavory tar, and tattooed in many a grotesque form with India ink; by your chest bright with a fresh coat of paint, and ornamented with beackets impossible to any but a skilful sailor. His face beams with anticipation and delight, and so strong in human hearts is the yearning for old familiar spots, and faces that he prefers being cheated out of his wages by the same landlord that cheated him last time, to the chance of getting his rights from a stranger. He moves in an atmosphere of bilge water; his garments diffuse odors that cause unsuspecting passers-by to imagine they have suddenly become immersed in a Scotch mist of tar.

He bringeth rare shells and precious silks, bright tinted fans and China puzzles, the spoils of many a far-off land, which fall, for the most part, easy prey to the bewitching smiles of my landlady's daughter, or the seductive blandishments of the white-armed maids of the sailor's home. His conversation smacks of Cape Horn, of Farthest Ind, and isles beyond the sea. His treats are a gospel of gaudy tidings to drouthy bar-rooms, which loafers embrace gladly.

But who is he that cometh up from Chatham square, arrayed in a suit of bran-new slops, which, to use his own words for it, fit him like a purser's shirt to a hand-spike. It is Jack, who hath been beguiled into the ready-made clothing shop of some cozening Jew, and hath exchanged his homely woolen shirt and tarpaulin hat for a shiny new suit of shore toggery, showy in color, frail in texture, antique in cut. He sports a watch, his great heavy fingers are not too skilful to wind. He glistens in jewelry which his simplicity supposes to be gold. Little boot-blacks espy him afar off, and follow in his wake like a pilot fish after a shark; henceforth the lustre of Jack's boots is as true an index of the state of his funds as the barometer of the state of weather. He puts himself under the hands of a barber, who trims his hair and whiskers with as much precision as a boatswain of a man-of-war would square his yards by the lifts and braces. Shall I add, he uses as much sweet-scented but not too healthy hair grease in the operation as would serve the aforesaid boatswain to slush down his topmasts. In short his rig and equipments, a low and aloft are so completely changed that it often puzzles his own shipmate to recognize him.

It is now that our gentleman, of a week, commences to be the patron of the theatre, the singing house and some of the more questionable institutions at Water street. But it is my landlord's bar which, more especially, plays the deuce and all with his funds, for, now as of old, when tar meets tar then comes the can of grog. About this time he is to be seen steering wildly along the sidewalk, hard up and hard down, with the roll of a man-of-war'sman, and the wake of a corkscrew. Day by day the lustre of his appearance grows dimmer; the dimes in his pocket grow less. His linen becomes dingy, but is not renewed. His clothes come to have that wrinkled and tousled appearance as though he were in the habit of sleeping in them at nights. He neglects the services of bootblack and barber. His treats become less universal to all mankind. At last, throwing off all attempts at disguise, he lays aside his dear-bought finery, or most likely transfers it to the hands of the pawnbroker, and descends at one step to the level of a blue shirt; which, like the blue-peter at his ship masthead, is also his signal for sail.

ing. He is to be seen for a time disconsolately lounging around the shipping offices, and presently is off again to breast for another twelvemonth the vicissitudes of wind and wave, of storm and sunshine.

Once on board, it is the old story of Cinderella, and the silver slipper: he resumes, with a passing sigh his old tarry suit, and after this little harmless overflow of animal spirit, subsides again into the old channels of every day life. Except an occasional growl with the cook, whose lobsouse, perhaps, does not give perfect satisfaction in its relative proportions of beef, bread and potatoes, or whose Sunday's duff bears too striking a likeness, in specific gravity, to the deep-sea lead, his days glide on as smooth and untroubled as the tropical seas he sails. His watches below are spent for the most part in repairing his dilapidated suit of dungarees, which, in time become a great confederacy of independent patches, particularly like a map of the United States, and like it sometimes threatening to dissolve the union.

It is true, in his watches long and lone, Jack sometimes takes a retrospect of the past, and has a glimmering of the dreadful future he is fast drifting down upon. Then his book of lamentations is uncommonly despairing and forlorn. He is resolved to about ship and reform. He is going to take the proceeds of this voyage go out west, take a wife and settle down. For, strange to say, this is the favorite day-dream of these rovers of the ocean; the theme upon which they most frequently discourse in their dog-watch reunions. Alas! resolutions as easily broken as the biscuit he eats. Each returning voyage sees the self-same comedy repeat, till the night of age comes stealing down upon his life-time's proper noon. As he grows older he relapses into an everlasting undertone of growling, low, plaintive and monotonous, like the roll of a distant surf. And, who, let me ask, has a better right to growl than this child of the storm, the sport and plaything of two elements, proverbial for fickleness in their brighter moods, and in their wrath terrible indeed. Few days and full of trouble, for him has got double the meaning that old Solomon ever intended. Suppose he escape the thousand dangers of a sea-life; the subtle fevers that lay in wait for him in foreign ports; the angry-crested waves that glare at him at times from over and above the rail like hungry wolves; the dead lee shore; the hidden rock; suppose, I say, he escape all these; some fine day a passing bustle in the gangway; the flag is hoisted half mast; a prayer, a splash, and Jack has gone; to that bourne where landlords at least cease from troubling, and the weary shellback is at rest:

Ah, little kent, thy mither
That day she cradled thee,
The lands that thou shouldst travel to
The death that thou shouldst see.

As his body sinks beneath the wave, so his memory disappears from earth. Homeless, friendless, childless, he has left no more trace of his career on earth than his ship of her track across the sea; happy if at final reckoning, after climbing all his life time here on earth, should he have a chance to go aloft at all in the shadowy world to come. J. C. E.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The following extract is from an article in the November *Galaxy*, by Fred B. Perkins, entitled, "Our Doctors in the Rebellion." The facts stated are chiefly taken from Circular No. 6, from the surgeon-general's office:

The mass of record matter on file with the Medical Department includes over 40,000 monthly regimental reports of sick and wounded; consolidated classified returns based on these by the medical directors, and sent in after each engagement; general hospital reports of wounded men and injuries; a collateral array of case-books and special reports; the regular series of formal reports by the medical directors of armies; individual narratives of observations in active service, from members of the Regular and Volunteer medical staff; reports of boards on surgical improvements, inventors and transportation; 17,000 descriptive lists of surgical cases; 4,200 reports from manufacturers of artificial limbs, of recoveries after amputation; and a large number of volunteered surgical essays and dissertations. All these are bound, arranged and indexed; and a classification, arrangement and descriptive list has been made of the Medical Museum. The Medical history to be prepared by digesting and arranging this immense body of materials, would occupy, it is calculated, five or six stout quarto volumes.

There is an arithmetical estimate of the array of pain and hurt which has occasioned all this machinery of cure—a vain attempt, if it had been intended to express misery by numerals. The number of wounded men in the French and English Crimean campaign was about 52,000; while our returns—very incomplete everywhere, and for the first year of the war not found for about half the regiments—enumerated a total number of 187,470 cases of wounds, and the actual total would doubtless bring the number up to a quarter of a million or more. The whole number of cases of sickness treated in the general hospitals during the four years of the war was more than a million, and the whole rate of mortality in these hospitals, including deaths from wounds as well as from disease, was the low one of eight per cent., or one in every twelve cases.

The principal reason of the success of our hospital system during the war is tersely stated in the Circular. It is interesting as a specimen of administrative common sense in our Government, and perhaps almost as much so by showing the utter senselessness of the monarchic or aristocratic methods. The Circular says, "Never before, in the history of the world, was so vast a system of hospitals brought into existence in so short a time. Never before were such establishments, in time of war, so little crowded, or so liberally supplied. They differed, too, from the hospitals of other nations, in being under the command of medical officers. Instead of placing at the head of establishments intended for the treatment of disease and wounds, officers of the line, who, whatever

their other accomplishments, could not be expected to understand the requirements of medical science, and who, with the best intentions in the world, might seriously embarrass the action of the surgeon, as was sadly the case in the Crimean war, and has been since in the English hospitals, our Government, with a wiser discretion, made the surgeon the commandant of the hospital, and thus, while holding him responsible for the results of its management, put it into his power to do much to make those results favorable. The medical staff can point with pride to the consequences of this liberal course. Never before, in the history of the world, has the mortality in military hospitals been so small, and never have such establishments so completely escaped from disease generated within their walls."

Aside from the pleasure of contemplating successful relief to human suffering, what a ridiculous exhibition is this of the wisdom of the European Governments, who systematically and on principle put their business, by preference, under managers who do not know anything about it, and who select the lives and health of the flower of their young men, on which to exemplify the great administrative doctrine of "How not to do it!"

Among the curiosities which have been gathered into the Medical Museum, is one collection of over four hundred articles extracted from the gunshot wounds into which they had been driven. These include "bits of clothing and accoutrements, fragments of watches, coins, shoe-nails, teeth, etc." Of a grimmer nature are the skulls and bones. Among these are some skulls with the balls that dismissed the soldiers' souls split in two on the bone, the two portions clinging where they lodged. They are several others, which show how the glancing stroke of a missile cracks or even breaks out a portion of the inner table of the skull, leaving the outer table sometimes without the least sign of injury. "The Museum," says the Circular, with enthusiasm, "possesses eight examples of that rare and interesting variety of gunshot fracture of the cranium." Of the bones there are many strange instances of the persevering efforts of the vital force to repair injury, by mending fractures and covering ragged edges; but the greater number of them exhibit merely the harm done, and are cracked, splintered, pierced and crushed in every conceivable way.

The records tell of some remarkable recoveries. There are noted 187 cases of gunshot fracture of the vertebrae, of which all but seven were fatal. Of these seven, six were mere fractures of the apophyses or projections from the spine, and in only one did the ball penetrate to the spinal marrow. In this case the ball and fragments of bone were extracted, and a year after the injury the soldier was reported "likely to recover." Where balls passed near the roots of the lungs, or where they remained in the lungs, recoveries were very few, and only two cases are given of the latter kind. It is less dangerous if the ball flies clear through the lung. Private Betts, Twenty-sixth N. J. Volunteers, was struck in the breast by a three-ounce grape-shot at Fredericksburg, and the bones and integuments were so shattered and torn away that the arch of the aorta, close to the heart, was visible through the wound, and its pulsations could be counted. After some time he recovered perfectly. Of thirty-two cases of gunshot wounds of the liver, all but four were fatal. There were some striking cases of recovery after injuries to the other abdominal viscera, and it is stated generally that recoveries after wounds of the large intestine were much more numerous than after those of the ileum or jejunum. In one case of perforation of the brain there was an entire recovery. The ball entered behind, a little to the right side of the head, and came out a little to the left of the crown, leaving a bridge of bone between, three inches wide. The brain protruded a little at the wound of exit, and there was a small swelling there four months after the injury. "There were no evidences of impairment of the cerebral faculties." Only four cases of gunshot wounds of the heart are on record, all fatal, though one man, shot through and through the heart with a small pistol-ball, survived for twelve hours.

Many interesting general conclusions are indicated by these medical records, sometimes confirming or contradicting existing doctrines, sometimes pointing toward new ones. Thus, wounds of exit, in cases of gunshot perforation of the cranium, are found to be larger than those of entrance. The reason given is, that the ball takes out with it some of the bone it has broken. It might have been added that its motion is slower then, and there must therefore be more breakage.

On the subject of trephining (sawing out a circular button of skull), it is observed that it has been more successful than previous experience seemed to indicate; and this critical and dangerous operation will apparently come more into favor. A noticeable suggestion is made as to the danger of wounds to the arteries; as, the Circular says "the dread of primary hemorrhage on the battle-field is confined to the inexperienced." Most persons certainly believe that without speedy and effective stoppage by pressure or otherwise, the dividing of an artery is almost certain death. There were, during the war, 363 cases of "traumatic tetanus," or lockjaw, from perforating wounds; and 336 of them were fatal. There have been 21 amputations at the hip-joint, of which three were successful, the other 18 patients dying. It is stated that these three were doubtless, however, a clear gain, as they would have died without the operation. Actual cutting out and removing of portions of bone was performed in 2,073 cases; including 575 in which the head of the upper arm or humerus was taken out; 695 in which portions of the length of some one of the arm bones was taken out; 32 in which the head of the thigh-bone was taken out, etc. In many of these cases loss of the entire limb was the only alternative, and a remarkable degree of mobility and usefulness was retained in most of them.

The use of anesthetics has been very extensive, chloroform having been given in at least 80,000 cases of field operations alone. A comparison of the returns as to 23,260 operations, shows that chloroform alone was used in 60 per cent, of them, ether in 30 per cent, and a mix-

ture of the two in 10 per cent; and it is observed that "at the general hospitals the greater safety of ether as an anæsthetic was commonly conceded." No fatal accidents from its use are reported, while there were seven from chloroform. In these, no sufficient cause for the deaths was shown by the examinations made.

Reference is made to the different effects of round and conical balls on bone. The chief difference is, that the wedge-like action of the latter splits the bones much more than the former. A special and curious effect on the thigh-bone is mentioned, in some cases where the bone was struck by a conical ball, more or less crushed or cracked, and the bone also broken short across, two or three inches nearer the middle of its length.

Wounds in the back can no longer be reckoned proofs of cowardice; 5,195 gunshot flesh-wounds alone, in the back, are recorded; enough to have branded a whole Greek army for life. The reason is, however, merely that troops have often been ordered to lie down under a shell fire, which, of course, exposes their backs—but cannot their reputations—to damage.

Very few sabre and bayonet wounds are reported—105 of the former and 143 of the latter, including nearly all those received in the first three years of the war. One third of these, too, were given by sentries or patrols. From Sheridan's campaign in the Shenandoah Valley came just twenty-five sabre wounds; from the battle of Jonesborough, in Georgia, thirty bayonet wounds. Positive testimony is cited that after the first battle of Bull Run, the rebels bayoneted several of our wounded as they lay on the field, of whom one received fourteen wounds; and similar atrocities were perpetrated after the battle of Fair Oaks. Later in the war, it is added, such cases were very infrequent.

ROMAN SOLDIERS.

THE Roman soldier was trained to march twenty miles a day, under a burden of eighty pounds; yea, to swim rivers, to climb mountains, to penetrate forests, and to encounter every kind of danger. He was taught that his destiny was to die in battle. He expected death. He was ready to die. Death was his duty, and his glory. He enlisted in the armies with little hope of revisiting his home. He crossed seas and deserts and forests, with the idea of spending his life in the service of his country. His pay was only a denarius daily, equal to about sixteen cents of our money. Marriage was discouraged or forbidden. He belonged to the state, and the state was exacting and hard. He was reduced to abject obedience, yet he held in his hand the destinies of the empire. And however insignificant was the legionary as a man, he gained importance from the great body with which he was identified. He was the servant and the master of the state. He had an intense *esprit de corps*. He was bound up in the glory of his legion. Both religion and honor bound him to his standards. The golden eagle which glittered in his front was the object of his fondest devotion. Nor was it possible to escape the penalty of cowardice or treachery, or disobedience. He could be chastised with blows by his centurion; his general could doom him to death. Never was the severity of military discipline relaxed. Military exercises were incessant, in Winter as in Summer. In the midst of peace the Roman troops were familiarized with the practice of war.

It was the spirit which animated the Roman legions and the discipline to which they were inured which gave them their irresistible strength. When we remember that they had not our firearms, we are surprised at their efficiency, especially in taking strongly-fortified cities. Jerusalem was defended by a triple wall and the most elaborate fortifications, and twenty-four thousand soldiers, beside the aid received from the citizens; and yet it fell in little more than four months before an army of eighty thousand, under Titus. How great the science to reduce a place of such great strength in so short a time, without the aid of other artillery than the ancient catapult and battering-ram! Whether the military science of the Romans was superior or inferior to our own, no one can question that it was carried to utmost perfection before the invention of gunpowder. We are only superior in the application of this great invention, especially in artillery. There can be no doubt that a Roman army was superior to a feudal army in the brightest days of chivalry. The world has produced no generals superior to Cæsar, Pompey, Sulla and Marius. No armies ever won greater victories over superior numbers than the Roman, and no armies of their size ever retained in submission so great an empire, and for so long a time. At no period in the history of the empire were the armies so large as those sustained by France in time of peace. Two hundred thousand legionaries, and as many more auxiliaries, controlled diverse nations and powerful monarchies. The single province of Syria once boasted of a military force equal in the number of soldiers to that wielded by Tiberius. Twenty-five legions made the conquest of the world, and retained that conquest for five hundred years. The self-sustained energy of Cæsar in Gaul puts to the blush the efforts of all modern generals, except Frederic II., Marlborough, Napoleon, Wellington, Grant, Sherman and a few other great geniuses which a warlike age developed; nor is there a better text-book on the art of war than that furnished by Cæsar himself, in his *Commentaries*. And the great victories of the Romans over barbarians, over Gauls, over Carthaginians, over Syrians, were not the result of a short-lived enthusiasm, like those of Attila and Tamerlane, but extended over a thousand years. The Romans were essentially military in their tastes and habits. Luxurious senators and nobles showed the greatest courage and skill in the most difficult campaigns. Antony, Cæsar, Pompey and Lucullus were at home enervated and luxurious, but at the head of the legions were capable of any privation and fatigue. The Roman legion was a most perfect organization, a great mechanical force, and could sustain furious attacks after vigor, patriotism, and public spirit had fled. For three hundred years a vast empire was sustained by mechanism alone.—*The Old Roman World*, by John Lord.

ARMY SALES.

CONSIDERABLE dulness prevails at present in the woolen goods trade and the boot and shoe business, which is caused in part by a singular species of competition. The Government is in the market, with its large sales of surplus army supplies, and drives out every rival. At St. Louis, New York and other large cities there have been sales of several hundreds of thousands of suits of clothing, at a price almost nominal—far less than the material can be manufactured for. For instance, overcoats have been sold at \$2, pantaloons at \$2, and boots at about \$3 a pair. Of course no trade can stand against such competition. It places them in the condition all American manufacturers and workmen would be in were there no tariff, and they were left to compete in the market with the pauper-made fabrics of Europe. It would seem to us that rather than dispose of the army supplies at such ruinous rates it would be profitable to store them, even for a year or two, putting them on the market from time to time in but small quantities. Surely the waste and loss by storage would not exceed the heavy depreciation of value brought about by the present policy.

Again, the Government is a loser by an indirect result of these sales. The sales crush out all manufactures not only of the articles enumerated, but of some others, such as linsey wooleys, cotton flannels, and other goods used as linings, and consequently, the manufacture ceasing, so does the revenue derived from it through the Government tax.

The question now is, When will these sales stop? At present the market is glutted, and until it is relieved the looms of the country must stand idle, the manufacturers suspend business, and the operatives and workmen remain idle.

But, letting alone the interests of our people at large, the policy is short-sighted as regards the immediate advantage of the Government. Small quantities of goods put on the market at judicious intervals, and thus sold at reasonable prices, would in the end produce a much greater sum than immense stocks pushed to sale at a ruinous sacrifice. The good, both of the Government and of the manufacturing interests, would likely be enhanced by a different system of selling.—*Philadelphia Press.*

PROMOTION AND RETIREMENT IN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY

ANNEXED is a brief summary of the new regulations respecting the appointment, promotion, and retirement of officers, which have lately come in force in the Austrian Imperial Army:

No one can be nominated for commission unless he shall have attained the age of 18 years, and shall have passed the prescribed examination in a satisfactory manner. Certificates of good character, and proofs of having received a liberal education, will be required from each candidate.

Cadetships to be in the gift of the colonels of regiments.

Cadets will take rank in the regiments to which they are appointed, according to their positions in the examination reports.

Non commissioned officers and cadets, who may have particularly distinguished themselves in the field, may be nominated to sub-lieutenancies, without passing the prescribed examination, provided they have received a good education, and their general conduct has been unexceptionably good.

Out of every four vacancies among the sub-lieutenants in any regiment, the first two are to be filled up from the cadets, according to seniority; the third is to be reserved for pupils from the Imperial military schools, the fourth is to be at the disposal of the colonel, who may confer it upon a cadet without regard to seniority.

Cadets and officers of all ranks, may, for highly distinguished service before the enemy, be selected for promotion. The general commanding an army in the field has a right to make such appointments up to the rank of captain of the first class. Promotions by selection to higher grades require the confirmation of the Emperor.

In time of peace, officers cannot attain the rank of captain until they have completed at least four years' service as subalterns.

Every captain, before receiving promotion to the rank of a field-officer, must pass an examination, the result of which is to be communicated by the examiners to the commander-in-chief. If a captain shall (during the illness or absence of his superior) have discharged the duties of commanding officer of a battalion for more than four weeks, the examiners are to confine themselves to a decision upon the manner in which such duty has been discharged.

Majors who have proved themselves fitted to command a regiment can alone be nominated to lieutenant-coloncies. Like restrictions apply to the promotion of majors in the Artillery, Engineers, Pioneers, and "etat-major."

Majors, captains, etc., who do not possess the requisite abilities which would entitle them to promotion, but who, nevertheless, have claims from long service, may receive promotion to a higher grade in local employment, receiving the pension of the latter grade after completing at least two years' service in it.

Local employ includes: Commandants of local troops; appointments under the War Department; garrison staff; remount establishments; hospital, store, barrack, etc., staff. The number of majors and captains to be thus nominated to lieutenant-coloncies and majorities in local employ, is fixed as follows: From the Infantry of the Line, twenty majors, eighty captains; from Frontier Regiments, three majors, fifteen captains; from Tyrolese Chasseurs, two majors, eight captains; from Cuirassiers and Dragoons, one major, three captains; from Hussars and Lancers, two majors, seven captains; from Artillery, five majors, sixteen captains; from Pioneers, three majors, five captains; from Military Train, one major, two captains; from Gendarmes, one major, two captains; from Sanitary Service, one captain. Officers employed in the Imperial schools of instruction retain their right to promotion in times of peace and war alike. Non-commissioned officers employed in these

establishments are eligible for sub-lieutenancies after six years' good service, provided they can pass the ordinary examination test for cadetships.

In the frontier troops and in the Artillery, captains of fifty years of age, lieutenant-colonels of fifty-six, and colonels of fifty-eight, are to be considered ineligible for promotion, except in local employ.

Colonels of the Artillery and Engineers, if otherwise qualified, are eligible for the command of Infantry brigades.

General officers to be nominated field-marshal-lieutenants must be under the age of sixty years. When the latter grade has been reached there is no prescribed limit to the age at promotion to the rank of field-marshal.

Officers may be passed over for promotion on the following grounds: 1st. Having been made prisoners of war (according to the result of the court of inquiry on their return). 2nd. Their conduct having been made the subject of military or judicial investigation, not wholly exculpatory. 3d. Not possessing the requisite qualifications for a higher grade. The maximum age of officers of each grade is fixed at: Subalterns, 54; captains and field-officers, 60; general officers and field-marshal-lieutenants, 62, for the active Army. Subalterns, 62; captains and field-officers, 64; generals, etc., 66 years, for local employment. Exceptions may be made, in certain cases, to these rules. A commission, presided over by a general officer, is to report annually on the cases of officers whom it is thus proposed to except. No superannuation limit is laid down in the case of field-marshal.

Pupils from the military schools are only eligible for sub-lieutenancies after satisfactorily completing their fourth year's course of study.

The promotion of cadets in the scientific corps to be subject to the approval of the War Minister.

Promotion for "distinguished service" is retained as an Imperial prerogative. It is to be solicited only in the cases of officers of high rank, who have obtained the prescribed limits of age, or who are about to retire from the service with permission to retain their rank. They must be among the ten seniors of their grade, and have claims on the score of distinguished merit.

All appointments not made in accordance with the above regulations to be considered as cancelled *de facto*.

The regulations, especially those limiting the age of officers in different grades, are said to have given satisfaction to the Army in general.—*London Army and Navy Gazette.*

ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS AT FORT MONROE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Herald* has written from Fort Monroe, Virginia, an account of the experiments which are about to be made there with heavy ordnance against casemates, before a board of Army officers, consisting of Colonel Henry Brewerton, Colonel J. G. Barnard, brevet major-general United States Army; Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Wright, brevet major-general United States Army; Major Quincy A. Gillmore, brevet major-general United States Army; Major Henry L. Abbott, brevet brigadier-general United States Army; Captain C. B. Reese, brevet brigadier-general United States Army, is the recorder of the board. The following is an extract from his letter.

Far more extended preparations have been made for the forthcoming experiments than were made last year, and with these more extended preparations far more definite results are anticipated. Instead of the section of one fort, as last year, there have been erected the sections of three forts, viz., six similes of three casemates respectively of Fort Monroe, Fort Carroll, and Fort Wool, on the Rip Raps. As is well known, the forts named are our strongest national fortifications. Exceeding accuracy has been preserved in the erection of these casemates, the varieties of stone and cement in each being used and their various forms exactly imitated. The walls have been built with the most scrupulous care as regards the mason work, and with all the strengthening auxiliaries of girders and iron bolts to intensify their strength. The walls vary from about seven to twelve feet in thickness, and the average width and height of the surfaces fronting the guns to be fired on them, but in reality the rear of the casemates are about twenty-four feet each. Plates of wrought iron like those used in the former experimental firing are to be placed on these fronts to receive the shots. As will be seen, the erection of these casemates has been no slight as well as no inexpensive job. In addition to these there are targets for getting the range of the guns and an electric telegraph for ascertaining the initial velocity of the various shots. There is also a heavy cemented stone wall, two feet thick and ten feet high, with eighteen feet of sand in front, to show the resisting power of such defence against the same guns fired at the casemates. The guns are already mounted and facing the casemates and wall ready for action, and if they could give any expression to sentient feeling it doubtless would be an eagerness for the fray. Mounted on their monster iron carriages and glossy with their new coat of black paint, they certainly have this look, and the environment of rammers and sponges, and all the appliances for working the guns, and the huge projectiles, spherical and elongated, used in them, laid out in careful rows on either side, give a speaking and enlivening interest to the picture. The locality of these preparations and place of firing is the same as last year, in the rear of the fort, and where, by the way, used to be conducted the firing by the school of artillery practice, established here before the war.

The early part of the week was the time fixed for the experimental firing to begin. General Barnard, a member of the Board, in addition to General Brewerton, who is here, arrived on Tuesday, but for some unexplained reasons, no other members, thus far, have put in an appearance. I am told, however, that the others have been notified not to come yet for a while, owing to the incom-

pletences of the preparations. All the masonwork on the casemates is not finished, the iron plates to be placed in front of the three forts have not yet been adjusted, and there have recently arrived a variety of new projectiles designed by Mr. Taylor, mentioned above, on which his sabots have first to be placed before they can be made serviceable. Altogether, it is probable that it will be a week or ten days yet, and possibly longer, before the firing commences. The new projectiles, to which I have just referred, are a compound of steel and chilled cast-iron, and varying in form, some presenting a square face, some a cup-shaped face, and some of the faces being exactly conical. They are all a sub-calibre steel bolt shot, encased in an iron jacket, and the chief virtue claimed for them is their power as penetrative shots.

Three shots from a fifteen-inch smooth bore Rodman gun have been fired in the presence of Generals Brewerton and Barnard, of the Board, since the arrival of the latter. These shots were at the stone wall, with sand in front, described above; the projectile, a solid round shot, weighing six hundred and forty pounds; the cartridges one hundred pounds each; the distance two hundred yards from the sand-bank, and the initial velocities varying from fifteen hundred to sixteen hundred feet per second. Neither shot penetrated through the end of the wall, but showed on the latter very sensible effect. The first shot put the wall three-fourths of an inch out of a plumb line, but did not crack it in the least, the second shot moved it an inch and a quarter more out of plumb, and the third shot an inch further—three shots causing exactly three inches deviation in the wall from a plumb line, and all three combined not cracking it. The probability is that two or three more shots of like force will tumble the wall over; but it has been decided, before firing any more shots at it, to await the arrival of the remaining members of the board. In the last shot the air cylinder intended to stop the recoil of the piece did not do so, and the result was a breaking of one of the trunnion bearings and other damage to the carriage.

OBITUARY.

CADET JOHN S. FARWELL.

AT an adjourned meeting of the First Class U. S. Corps Cadets, held at West Point, New York, October 25, 1867, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst our beloved friend and classmate, Cadet J. S. Farwell of Illinois, we, the members of the First Class U. S. Corps Cadets, desire to express our heartfelt sorrow at this sad bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That by the death of Cadet Farwell we have been individually deprived of a true and faithful friend, the class of one of its noblest and most cherished members, and society of one of its brightest ornaments—a young man of firm principles, and an honor to himself and to his associates.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the parents and relations of the deceased in this great affliction, assuring them that from our long and intimate association with him, and from the affection with which we have regarded him, his memory will be forever cherished in our hearts.

Resolved, That in token of respect for his exalted character, and in reverence for his memory, we will wear the usual badge of mourning upon the left arm for the period of 30 days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to the parents of the deceased; that they be published in the local papers at his late place of residence, and also in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

D. D. JOHNSON,
J. J. CASEY,
CHANCELLOR MARTIN, } Committee.

BREVET Brigadier-General C. H. SMITH, Colonel Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry, commanding the sub-district of Arkansas, has issued the following order:

In compliance with instructions from Head quarter Fourth Military District, dated Vicksburg, October 2, 1867, it is hereby ordered that hereafter all criminal cases in this State between white and colored persons, involving loss of life or assault with intent to kill, will be reported to these headquarters for trial by military commission. This order does not conflict with the duties of magistrates, constables, and sheriffs in issuing warrants and making arrests. All prisoners arrested for the above offences will be turned over to the nearest military post or held in confinement until the case can be reported by the officer making the arrest and instructions received. If any magistrate neglects to issue a warrant, or any officer whose duty it is to do so, fails to make an arrest, or any officer accepts insufficient bail, either in amount or security, or imposes any sentence not in accordance with the laws of the land, such officers will be held to a strict accountability for their acts, and will be removed from their office and otherwise punished according to their offence. Army officers and agents of the Freedman's Bureau will report any violation of this order.

The order directing that First Lieutenant Edward Pendleton, Third U. S. Artillery should be dropped from the rolls of the Army, for absence without leave, has been revoked, and he will fill the vacancy made by the resignation of First Lieutenant Kip, Third Artillery.

The order dismissing from the service of the United States, Major James Belger, quartermaster U. S. Army, has been revoked by the President of the United States, and he has been restored to his former position in the Army.

CAPTAIN Thomas B. Weir, Seventh U. S. Cavalry, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Brevet Major-General A. J. Smith, commanding Department of the Missouri, as acting judge-advocate.

CAPTAIN Thomas H. Reeves, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel U. S. Army by brevet.

LEAVE of absence for forty days has been granted to Brevet Major Harvey E. Brown, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The *Penacola* and the *Saginaw* sailed from San Francisco on the 9th inst. for Mazatlan.

The *Kearsage* is fitting for sea at the Boston Navy-yard. It is reported that Commander James S. Thornton is to have command of her.

The *Dakota* left Panama on the morning of the 31st of October for Callao and Valparaiso, having been relieved by the U. S. steamer *Suwanee*. All on board were well.

The obituary notice which appeared in our issue of the 2d inst., should have been headed Chief Engineer Alexander Greer, and not Green, as it was erroneously printed.

The *Guerriere*, Admiral Davis' flagship, arrived at Pernambuco on the 13th ultimo from Rio Janeiro. The Japanese ram *Stonewall*, from Norfolk, bound for Japan, arrived at the same port on the 13th.

The *Don*, Commander Ralph Chandler, arrived at Key West on the 1st inst. Acting Third Assistant Engineer George W. Keller of this vessel died on the 29th ult., of bilious remittent fever. He was buried at Charlotte Harbor.

The U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, under date of the 11th ult., informs Secretary Seward, that the *Monongahela* and *Marblehead* were at St. Croix, and escaped unhurt from the hurricane which recently visited St. Thomas.

The *Washington Chronicle* says: M. De Bille, recently Secretary of the Danish Legation at Paris, has arrived here, empowered to sell the Danish West India Islands to the United States. Mr. Seward is anxious to purchase them, and has offered seven millions of dollars, while the Danish Government demand fifteen millions in gold.

We learn, under date of September 2, 1867, that most of the vessels of the Asiatic Squadron, Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell commanding, had assembled in Hong-Kong, preparatory to dispatching the *Wachusett* and *Wyoming* to the United States. The following vessels were in port—all well on board: The flagship *Hartford*, Commander Belknap; *Wachusett*, Commander Shufeldt; *Wyoming*, Lieutenant Commander Carpenter; *Monocacy*, Commander S. P. Carter; *Ashuelot*, Commander Febiger; *Unadilla*, Commander Baker; *Aroostook*, Lieutenant Commander Beardslee; *Supply*, Acting Lieutenant Commander Conroy. The *Wachusett* and *Wyoming* were making preparations for sea as rapidly as possible, and were to sail for the United States in a few days. The *Monocacy* sails for Shanghai on the 6th inst., and the gunboats will probably follow in a few days. The following changes have occurred in the list of officers of the *Wachusett*, *Wyoming* and *Hartford*: Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Brower has been ordered to the *Wachusett*; Lieutenant-Commander S. A. McCarty to the *Monocacy*; Lieutenant-Commander J. W. Philip to the *Hartford*; Lieutenant C. D. Sigbee to the *Ashuelot*; Lieutenant J. D. Glidden to the *Monocacy*; Lieutenant W. C. Wise to the *Hartford*; Master D. C. Woodrow to the *Ashuelot*. A large number of the Volunteer officers will take passage to the United States in the two vessels about to sail. The *Iroquois* is daily expected from the South. The crew of the *Sacramento* has arrived at Hong-Kong.

The *Piscataqua*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral L. C. Rowan, arrived at New York from Portsmouth on the morning of the 11th inst., and anchored off the battery. This vessel is destined for the Asiatic Squadron, where she will relieve the flagship *Hartford*, Rear Admiral Rowan relieving Rear-Admiral Bell. The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. flagship *Piscataqua*:

FLEET OFFICERS.—Rear-Admiral, S. C. Rowan; fleet captain, F. A. Roe; fleet lieutenant-commander, H. B. Robinson; fleet surgeon, R. T. Maccoun; fleet paymaster, George F. Cutler; fleet engineer, S. D. Hebbert; chaplain, E. C. Bittinger; admiral's secretary, A. M. Stewart; admiral's clerk, John H. Rowan; fleet captain's clerk, William B. Burtis; fleet paymaster's clerk, William C. Thomas.

OFFICERS OF THE SHIP.—Captain, Daniel Ammen; lieutenant-commanders, A. R. Yates (ex. officer), C. M. Schoonmaker, H. E. Mullan, O. A. Batcheller; lieutenants, Robley D. Evans and Francis Morris; master, C. F. Schmitz; passed assistant surgeon, H. S. Pitkin; assistant surgeon, Adam Trau; captain marines, George W. Collier; second lieutenant marines, John C. Morgan; first assistant engineers, R. H. Gunnell and H. W. Scott; second assistant engineers, W. H. Harris, John C. Bingham and Thomas E. Lynch; third assistant engineers, A. M. Shaw, E. J. Swords and A. D. Radcliff; midshipmen, M. Bolles, A. A. Boyd, John F. Meigs, Alfred Force, E. H. Gheen, F. M. Symonds, M. L. Fields, F. M. Wise, William H. Reeder, Daniel Delehanty, E. S. Jacobs, H. G. O. Colby, Charles E. Brown, E. W. Very and P. O. Allibone; paymaster's clerk, Frederick B. Didier; boatswain, John McCaffrey; gunner, George Sivan; carpenter, T. H. Bishop; sailmaker, D. C. Brayton.

The following, dated New Archangel, Nov. 2d, has been received, giving an account of a hurricane in which the *Ossipee* was nearly lost: The U. S. steamer *Ossipee* was nearly wrecked on the night of the 27th ultimo, when forty miles southeast of Archangel, in the most terrific hurricane witnessed on this coast during the past seventy years. She lost all her boats, and considerable of her sails and rigging was carried away; her chronometer was destroyed and all the fires but four were put out; those remaining were kept alive by burning oil, tallow, grease, lard, candles, and like substances. She shipped an immense sea, doing great injury to the powder in the magazine. Forty-six sailors were wounded while on duty, but provisionally none were killed. General Rousseau and his son George and also the general's staff were on board. The hurricane lasted eighteen hours, and the entire storm between thirty-six and forty hours. Lieutenant-Commander Crossman and a boatswain named

William Green, saved the ship by their heroic exertions in battening the hatchways when the storm raged with the greatest fury. The engineers and firemen all behaved nobly. The *Ossipee* put into Sitka harbor on the evening of the 28th ultimo, having left here on the evening of the 26th. The United States storeship *James-ton* and the United States steamer *Resaca* are in port, all well. The yellow fever has been thoroughly killed out. The revenue cutter *Lincoln* has gone to Staken river, with the United States surveying party in tow. The chartered vessels *Milan* and *Buena Vista*, with government stores for garrison, have arrived safely. The hurricane swept over the harbor with terrific force. Fifteen vessels were at anchor in the harbor at the time. Three Russian vessels were driven ashore, and Sandwich Islands bark *Mameluke* was badly damaged. Several vessels dragged their anchors and bore down, upon each other mercilessly, yet no serious damage was done. The steamship *John L. Stephens* was in their midst, but received no damage, though persons on board the *Stephens* report the midnight scene as truly appalling. A number of houses were blown down throughout the city, yet no lives were lost.

The Light-house Board has issued the following notices to mariners:

Fixed Light at Homlung.—A fixed white light at Homlung, on the western side of the entrance to Lauenroeg, east side of the entrance to Christiania fiord.

The light is of the sixth order. The position of the light is in lat. 59 deg. 1 m. 25 s. N., long. 11 deg. 2 m. 25 s. east of Greenwich.

India—West Coast.—Alteration of Kolaba Light—Bombay Harbor.—Also, that from the first day of May, 1868, the following alteration in the light exhibited from the light-vessel off Kolaba Point will take place. The light will be a revolving red light, exhibiting its greatest brilliancy every twenty seconds, instead of a fixed red light, as at present.

South Coast.—Temporary Buoy on Barrel's Rock.—Also, that the perch on the Barrel's Rock, Courtmacsherry Bay, having been washed away, a black can buoy, marked Barrel's Rock, has been placed 60 fathoms S. W. & W. of the rock, and will remain there until the perch is replaced, when it will be removed. [All bearings are magnetic. Variation 26 deg. westerly in 1867.]

China—Yellow Sea.—Fixed Light at Chifu.—Also that a light is now exhibited from a light-house recently erected on the summit of the largest of the Kung-Kung Isles, at the entrance of Chifu harbor, northeast coast of China. The light is a fixed white light, elevated 240 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of eighteen miles.

Ireland—West Coast.—Shannon River.—Buoy on Rinana Shoal.—Official information has been received at this office that a red conical buoy, marked Rinana Shoal, has been placed to mark the southwest edge of the Rinana shoal, of Scattery Island, Shannon river. The buoy is moored in six fathoms at low-water springs, with the following marks and bearings: Ray Peak, a little south of the cliff of Kilcraden Head, W. by N. & N.; the highest part of the battery on the south point of Scattery Island, in a line with the round tower, N. E. by N.

Fixed Light at Stabben.—A fixed light at Stabben, on the W. coast, is a fixed white light, but reflects a red light towards Floro. The light is of the fifth order. The position, as given, is in lat. 61 deg. 36 m. N., long. 4 deg. 57 m. east of Greenwich.

The following is a list of persons appointed in the line of the Army who have since last report passed a satisfactory examination, with their rank and the regiments to which they have been appointed: Charles C. Rudiv, second lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry; Wm. W. Tyler, second lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Frank Taylor, second lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry; Cyrus M. de Lany, second lieutenant Thirty-fifth U. S. Infantry; William Davis, Jr., second lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry; Frank M. Gibson, second lieutenant Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Pendleton Hunter, second lieutenant Eighth U. S. Cavalry; Isaac N. Walter, second lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Henry Lazenby, second lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry; William Russell, Jr., second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry; Wm. H. Hamner, second lieutenant Twentieth U. S. Infantry; Oscar D. Ladley, second lieutenant Twenty-second U. S. Infantry; Wm. S. Alexander, second lieutenant Eighth U. S. Infantry; James M. B. Stembel, second lieutenant Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry; Charles G. Fisher, second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery; John M. Walton, second lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry; James H. Sands, second lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry; J. S. Rogers, second lieutenant First U. S. Infantry; Robert Cairns, second lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Samuel K. Thompson, second lieutenant Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry; Charles A. Johnson, second lieutenant Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; A. C. Taylor, second lieutenant Fifteenth U. S. Infantry; Edwin Turnock, second lieutenant Seventeenth U. S. Infantry.

COLONEL G. W. Patten, U. S. A., who has from time to time since the Mexican war, published pieces of poetry in various periodicals, has now collected them in a volume entitled "Voices of the Border." The Colonel's poetry has gained for him numerous admirers in and out of the Army, who will gladly embrace this opportunity of supplying themselves with a complete collection of his poetic productions. It will be seen by the advertisement which we publish elsewhere, that the Colonel's book will be sent anywhere within the limits of the United States, on the receipt of the retail price. It will be remembered that "The Seminole's Reply," and "Joys that we've Tasted," and many other gems are among this collection.

In accordance with the requirements of paragraph 8, Special Orders, No. 484, War Department, Adjutant General's Office, current series, a Board of Officers, to consist of Brevet Colonel William W. Sanders, captain Sixth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell D. Emory, captain Ninth Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel George Meade, captain Thirty-first Infantry, was ordered to meet at No. 1103 Girard street, Philadelphia, on the 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine and report upon the qualifications for appointment as second lieutenant in the United States Army, of Sergeant Henry A. Irgens, Company B, Battalion of Engineers.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days, from the 18th instant, has been granted Brevet Brigadier-General Israel Vodge, colonel First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Edward J. Darken, U. S. Army; and First Lieutenant M. C. O'Brien, First U. S. Artillery.

THE following officers of Infantry have passed satisfactory examinations before the Examining Board in session in New York, since last report: Second Lieutenant L. M. B. Stembel, Twenty-seventh Infantry; Second Lieutenant L. S. Rogers, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. C. De Rudio, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenant C. M. De Lanu, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Frank Taylor, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry P. Ritzins, Thirty-eighth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Everett Hoffman, Thirty-fifth Infantry.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon F. A. Wilms, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the New Orleans Post Hospital, Greenville, La., and will report in person to the chief medical officer, District of Texas, for assignment to duty at Hempstead, Texas, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon, E. C. Fox, U. S. Army.

CORRESPONDENCE.

JUSTICE TO OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I desire to say a few words through your columns, in behalf of many old soldiers, who are now in the United States service, and of some, perhaps, who would again enlist, if a more liberal policy prevailed in regard to rewarding long and faithful service.

The 2d sec., act of Congress, approved August 4, 1854 provides "That every soldier who, having been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, shall, within one month thereafter, re-enlist, shall be entitled to two dollars per month, in addition to the ordinary pay of his grade, for the first period of five years after the expiration of his previous enlistment, and a further sum of one dollar per month for each successive period of five years, so long as he shall remain continuously in the Army."

This is certainly a very liberal law as far as it goes, but its provisions might with justice and good effect be somewhat extended.

There are many very good soldiers in the Army who have served two, three and even four enlistments, who are placed on the same footing as regards pay, with new recruits, merely because, through a natural desire to visit their homes and friends after an absence of years; they are unable to return to their old companies or to join others of their choice within a month after their discharge. I know of several such cases that have occurred in a single company. One of these men having been severely wounded in an Indian fight on the frontier, a short time before his discharge, came East to visit his family, and re-enlisted as soon as his wounds were healed, but as four months had elapsed since his discharge, his five years service, and an empty coat-sleeve remained unrewarded till, by good conduct in his new company, he won a sergeant's chevrons.

Another served during part of the Mexican War, and remained continuously in service until the expiration of his enlistment, just after the battle of Gettysburg, where he was badly wounded. About three months afterward he re-enlisted, and now receives less pay than he did during his last enlistment, for then he drew extra pay for long service, but now he is not entitled to any extra allowance as he was out of service more than one month.

I could mention other similar cases were I not afraid of trespassing on your space, and I am sure that most officers are familiar with cases of the same kind.

In justice to such men, I think that proper action should be taken to induce Congress to amend the law in such a manner as to recognize long and faithful service without regard to the length of time that may have elapsed between a discharge from the service and re-enlistment; and now that most enlistments are for three years, it would be well to have the law read "enlistment" instead of "period of five years."

To carry out the provisions of the law, amended in accordance with these suggestions, it would not require a very large increase to the appropriation for the pay of the Army; and any one familiar with the service knows that true economy dictates that good old soldiers should be enlisted in preference to raw recruits; consequently, every proper inducement should be held out to them to remain in service or to rejoin it in a short time. One month seems to be a very short period of rest between two enlistments, especially since an order has been issued by the War Department forbidding furloughs to soldiers whose time is about to expire. One year might seem to be a proper limit upon which to fix, but an indefinite period would cover all cases and prevent injustice from being done to any one.

AN OFFICER.

A WORD ABOUT THE UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Every week or two, a communication appears in the JOURNAL proposing a change in the uniform of the Army. Each of your correspondents appears to think he has discovered just the thing that is wanted, and if his ideas were only adopted, we should have a uniform that would please everybody. One wishes to discard the sash; a second the epaulets; a third wants to do away with the shoulder-straps and substitute the Russian knot; a fourth gives the pattern of a new hat or cap; but it remains for your correspondent from "far West" to cap the climax. He proposes, not only to abolish the present uniform, but the National color with it. He is tired of the blue, and longs for the gray. He would transform "the boys in blue," into "graybacks."

Will these gentlemen please to let well-enough alone? The present uniform for officers is most comfortable, and cannot be improved. The same may be said of that for cavalry and artillery soldiers. Let the coat of infantry soldiers be trimmed with some bright color, and we should have the handsomest dress of any Army in the world.

EXPERIENCE.

NORTH WEST, Nov. 11, 1867.

REDUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In the old Virginia days, *flagrante bello*, when "Why, soldiers, why—whose trade it is to die—should we be melancholy, boys?" was a reality—when the pros and cons of all military manœuvres, and the right and wrong of all military action was strongly, and oftentimes fiercely, argued around the bivouac fire, I well remember many a knotty point was referred for unravelling to the press, and the appearance of that Army institution, the mounted newsboy, brought the printed solution of many hard points that had exercised fighting brains considerably. Now, the scene is changed, and information in these "piping days of peace," would seem easily available on all military points to the "boy in blue."

Red tape, however, Mr. Editor, is a frightful institution; it has so many kinks and twists to garrote the poor justice-seeking soldier with, that perhaps it is best to follow the plan of those long-ago days and avail oneself of that great source of all information, the press, before putting one's government boot into any military quibble.

Some time ago it was wisely determined by the War Department that a non-commissioned officer in the United States Army should be made to have a little respect for himself—*esprit du corps*—in other words, that neither himself nor his position should be directly subject to the caprice or whim of the individual who might have authority over him. So a circular was issued, calling attention to the vast number of reductions of non-commissioned officers in the United States Army without any Court-martial being afforded them, or any opportunity of defence being allowed them.

And requirement was made, that, inasmuch as human nature was very weak, and individuals in command might possibly sometimes be swayed by passion or commit errors of judgment, it would be for the benefit of the service that fair Court-martial should always be allowed to non-commissioned officers, and that they should be reduced only by decision of said Court-martial.

The effect of such circular was very beneficial, for it made much more valuable non-commissions, and held in check somewhat, some poor human natures holding military authority, who otherwise would possibly have spread more canvas than looked just proper.

Time, however, has rolled along, and it seems as if the rule laid down in the Circular had become obsolete, for now-a-days non-commissioned officers of the United States Army are reduced plentifully on the simple request, *argumentum baculinum*, of whoever chances to have authority over their company—no opportunity for any court-martial or for any defence being allowed. *Ab uno disce omnes*. Is such a state of things according to military law, or beneficial to the young Army of the Republic?

SQUIRE.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have seen a number of communications in the JOURNAL generally from enlisted men, and generally in a complaining spirit on the subject of the appointment of non-commissioned officers. What I write will be to explain away this discontent, in a measure, if possible.

"The British soldier in the American Army," said a good many good things, and some very foolish things. One of his complaints, I remember, was that a man might serve any number of enlistments in the American Army, and never get an appointment as a non-commissioned officer. This is true, but the inference that this ruined the service is unsupported.

If your correspondents mean that an education is *adventitious* to a non-commissioned officer, nobody will dissent. If they mean that it is a *sine qua non*, either our Army would go without warrant officers, or its petty executives would be much reduced in efficiency. Book-learning never made a first sergeant, and this, in an inferior degree, is true of the lower grades. First sergeants are like poets, born, not made. That it is hard for a well-nurtured and refined young man to be ordered about by an untutored and roughly-bred one, is very natural. But this holds, and actually obtains in every walk of life. Soldiering is not an exception. But being well-bred and well-lettered does not make a first sergeant. It may be disagreeable to hear, and painful to say, but it holds in general, that in the present organization of the service, young men of education, and with the other all-important qualifications for first sergeants, do not enlist. When such a one does enlist, I think he seldom fails in finding preferment, and he never fails, except where there is a good incumbent in the way, in reaching the first position among warrant officers.

Education may modify, but it will never overcome certain qualities that totally unfit a man for a first serjeancy. Laziness, procrastination, petulance, lightness of bearing, inaccuracy of thought, want of moral force to require duty to be done, activity in verifying that it is done, want of moral courage to subdue company bullies—all these with a host of others, may be connected with a good book education. It can be said that the opposite qualities of industry, promptitude, dignity, sobriety, and moral force can be, and are more often connected with education. This is true, and when we get such a man, we have a jewel that is hard to part with. But, few such enlist.

Wasn't it Billy Bowlegs that they tell this story about? During a cessation of Seminole hostilities, Billy was taken North and shown the population, and the accompaniments of civilization of our great cities. On his return, he was asked what he thought of it. He showed great admiration. He was then asked if he did not see how futile it would be for his little band to contend against such a multitude of people. "Eugh!" said he "them sort don't come to fight Indian."

The writer has commanded many companies during his term of service, and can only count two first sergeants in that experience, whose qualities could be said to have been modified by a pretty liberal education, and they were not by any means the best first sergeants of his acquaintance. The last first sergeant he selected could not write his own name legibly. The company clerk

was a drunkard, and had twice deserted. The next best scribe's smart qualities consisted in forging officers' names to whisky orders; the next best was so lazy as to shirk every possible duty, the next was so morally weak that any double-fisted fellow could by a look of the eye, force him to swear falsely; the next was an oily-tongued eye servant. I used to punish him for the goodness of his excuses. And this was the end of my educated roster. In all the writer's service he has not known one single man who deserted from insult to his high breeding, and who has afterward shown himself worth a *thaco* in civil life. Men with a little learning, and a narrow conception of their duties, pluming themselves on their education, often construe legitimate orders disagreeable to obey, and therefore tardily obeyed, into an injury to their old social position. They are guilty of the grossest insubordination and injustice. They are assuming to direct their company commander whom he shall select to convey his orders. Smart, uneducated men see this, and guess intuitively at the motive. This excites their resentment, and I don't doubt that they make it hard for such a soldier—they always will, till all mankind become exemplary Christians.

There is no doubt that a well-founded hope of promotion, would induce many good men to enlist, but it would require a vast amount of legislation to keep promotion thus in the ranks. Politics will ever be trying to interfere with legislated law, to work in its favorites, to the exclusion of simple Army merit that has to be sought out. May we ever hope to have it made an executive's duty to seek this out, and reward it?

Want of personal conveniences in quarters, is, no doubt, in the writer's mind, doubly the cause of desertion over that of injustice from warrant officers. But the greatest of all present causes, is the slightness of punishments lately obtaining, and the fact that our late war has cast upon us an army of bounty-jumpers, that some means will have to be adopted to get rid of.

RONREVOG.

RAMMERS FOR GUNS IN TURRETS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have read with interest your article on the new flexible rammer of Cadet Walker, and the criticism thereon of "Monitor." The latter plainly shows the impracticability of the proposed method. "Monitor" might also have noted other and serious objections.

The first monitors (Patapasco class), were furnished with three descriptions of rammers and sponges, viz: the long handle, sectional, and flexible. The latter rammer handle is made of eight-inch rope encased in heavy rubber. This was soon condemned as worthless, as it was handled with difficulty, jammed in the bore and twisted the cartridge so as to prevent it from entering the chamber, a difficulty to which, "Monitor" has shown, the new rammer is liable. The sectional rammer consists of four pieces, joining together with spring catches. This also gave trouble and consumed a great deal of time. The sections often got apart in the gun and gave great trouble in getting them out. The long rammer is the best and simplest plan, and gave general satisfaction. The port shutters are easily turned, and seldom, if ever, can a vessel be so situated that the turrets can not be turned, so that the ports may be opened in an unexposed position.

There are objections to the plan which "Monitor" states has been adopted in the Swedish boats. The rammer has to be suspended directly over the gun, and it will take much time and trouble to lean over the breech of a 15-inch gun, and pass a sponge out of the narrow hole in the port shutter; and, moreover, the sponge will have to be returned to its hooks before the rammer can be passed out; and again, after the cartridge has been rammed home, the rammer will have to be removed to make room for hoisting and entering the shot and shell, which operation requires all the space between port shutter and muzzle. But I cannot understand why any change is necessary. Surely neither "Monitor" nor Cadet Walker would keep the ports exposed to an enemy's fire. This would be absurd. There is no easier way to disarm a Monitor than to jam her port shutters. This is so well understood among officers of Monitors, that the standing orders are to turn the turret from the enemy as soon as the guns are discharged. "Monitor" sneers at professional prejudice, and charges the Navy with the objectionable sectional rammer. If I remember aright, the sectional rammer was proposed by Lieutenant Commander Jeffers, and was furnished the Monitors for trial by the Ordnance Department. Although the crews were drilled occasionally with this rammer, it was never liked, and I doubt if it ever would be used in action unless the enemy were in possession of the deck, in which case, it would be far preferable to the mode adopted in the Swedish boats. The crew of the monitor *Chickasaw*, having less than a week to get ready, and expecting to meet the Rebels' best ram, the *Tennessee*, at close quarters, were drilled only with the long rammer.

No vessels were ever constructed in so short a time, having as few faults as the Monitors, yet many valuable alterations and additions have been made, owing to the suggestions and experiments of professionals, and I am sure no one will more readily acknowledge this fact than Captain Ericsson.

A LATE VOLUNTEER LIET.-COMMANDER, U. S. N.
Nov. 13, '67.

ARMY UNIFORM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: As most officers are desirous of a new uniform, permit me to suggest that the present uniform, with the following exceptions, be retained: I would recommend that the epaulets be dispensed with for company officers, and the Russian shoulder knot be substituted, and light aiguillets be worn from the left shoulder-knot for lieutenants, and from the right one, for captains. Majors to wear one epaulet on the left shoulder-knot and aiguillets on the right. Lieutenant-colonels to wear the epaulet on the right shoulder, and the knot and aiguillets on the left. Colonels to wear one epaulet on each shoulder with aiguillets from the left one for the line, and from the right one for staff. All the epaulets

except those for generals to be the same as is now worn by captains. Those for generals the same as at present. Our Fra Diavolo hat might be changed back again to the old one (with pompon) of 1857. For the staff, a chapeau like the one now used in the Navy, only with a plume, would be an improvement. Let us have the insignia of rank marked on the sleeve with silk braid, colored according to the facings of the regiment; gold cord for the medical, quartermaster and commissary departments, and silver lace for generals and staff officers other than those above.

All officers might have the number of their regiment, insignia of corps, or initial letters of their department in silver on a black velvet collar; for infantry within the bugle, cavalry over crossed sabres, etc.

Enlisted men would look better if they had double-breasted coats like the marines, and worsted epaulettes. In Summer it would add to their comfort if white linen trousers, and white blouses and havelocks were issued.

It seems to me that it would look neater, if brevets were distinguished only by the insignia of brevet rank suspended from the left breast, or else embroidered on the sleeves. In this connection, allow me to suggest that it would be better for the Army, if instead of so many brevets, medals were given, or should that be too expensive, permission to wear them given.

Instead of the gold leaves, which denote the rank of a major, I would propose a bundle of arrows embroidered in silver. And for lieutenant-colonel, a silver embroidered shield, supported by cross-swords. At all events there are a thousand and one devices more military than leaves, such as oriflammes, thistles, ten-pointed stars, etc.

J. B.

THE FRANKLIN'S STEAM MACHINERY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It seems to me that in the editorial on the machinery of the U. S. S. *Franklin*, in your issue of the 2nd inst., that you omitted one or two points which would have added to the clearness of your very forcible argument; and, with your permission, I desire to direct your attention to them. Chief Engineer, John W. Moore, U. S. Navy (who, in addition to the responsibility of being the chief engineer of Admiral Farragut's ship *Franklin*, is also fleet engineer of the whole squadron), says with "two boilers (that is, including the 'superheaters' or 'foam arresters,' with 16 furnaces out of 30, the whole number), in smooth weather, the ship makes from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 knots. Hence, it is sure that if with 16 furnaces the speed is from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 knots," mean 7.75 knots; that with 30 furnaces the speed will be but 9.556 knots, instead of 11.75 knots, as calculated by the fleet engineer. This agrees very nearly with the result of your calculation, founded on the consumption of coal, reported by the fleet engineer.

Again, if 12,197 lbs. of coal were burned per hour, the amount you demonstrated to be necessary to propel the ship 11.75 knots, on the data furnished by the chief engineer, no less than 20.8 lbs. per square foot of grate per hour, must be burned—an amount which, it is almost unnecessary to say, cannot be burned in the patent boilers of the *Franklin*.

Indeed the fleet engineer substantially reports that but 11.5 pounds per hour per square foot of grate is the maximum which can be burned, or about one half the amount necessary to give the power required for 11.75 knots.

Again, allowing a very liberal co-efficient for the performance of the *Franklin*, it will be seen that 3,300 "gross indicated horses power" is necessary for 11.75 knots of 6,086 feet. Now, if, as the fleet engineer states, about fifty revolutions will give that speed, it will be seen that a mean pressure of no less than forty-six pounds per square inch against the pistons of this ship will be required to give this power; and forty-six pounds mean pressure, according to experiments conducted by engines of similar proportions, designed by Mr. Isherwood, will require a boiler pressure of no less than forty-two pounds, instead of thirty, as calculated by the fleet engineer. Forty-two pounds on such boilers as the *Franklin's*, calls to mind the awful blow-up with the Martin patent boilers on the U. S. steamer *Chenango*.

When the extraordinarily warm interest which has always signalized Mr. Isherwood's regard for the engineer corps of the Navy, and the uniform courtesy which has characterized his treatment of its members, is borne in mind, it is difficult to reconcile this, with the fact that he has allowed a fleet engineer to be injured, by permitting a copy of such a ridiculous report to leave the Bureau; for it is not for a moment to be supposed that a fleet engineer could so far violate discipline as to forward a copy of such an important official document as this one, to any one beside his steam chief.

No doubt the fleet engineer was so much occupied in looking after the machinery of the fleet, that he intrusted the calculations to one of his cadets, and could not find time to overhaul his figures. The very high scientific character in the corps of the fleet engineer, one would suppose, would entitle him to more consideration than is made manifest by hastily publishing a document containing obvious blunders.

CHARLESTOWN, Nov. 3, 1867.

INSIGNIA OF BREVET RANK.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Within the last six months there have been earnest, and it is to be hoped successful, efforts to induce some change in the uniform of the Army, both as regards officers and men. In addition to the numerous suggestions already made, I would add one in regard to the insignia of brevet rank. Let each officer be entitled to wear, for each brevet that he has ever received, the mark of the rank (slightly enlarged) worked upon the left breast of the coat, or, still better, upon a black velvet star, radiated with gold scales (to be worn at pleasure). This would show at any time during life his exact status, the rank proper being signified in the strap or on the collar. The bars of the lieutenant and captain might be replaced by something a little more ornamental.

AROUT.

THE REVIEW AT PARIS.

THE special correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following description of the recent review at Paris, before the Emperor of Austria:

The march was opened by the commander of the day, Marshal Canrobert, whose staff was neither large nor brilliant, having saluted the Emperor, wheeled round his horse, and, riding across the race-course, lowered his sword to the Empress, and then took up his post on the left of the line of march, in front of the Jockey Club Tribune, now quite crowded by the Diplomatic Body and strangers of distinction. Time has not made much change in his portly person, or thinned his short curls, as far as the Marshal's hat permitted one to judge, since the days when he was wont to set an example of everything but sagacious silence to his men on the plateau of the Chersonese; but the general's had feathered into a marshal's hat, and Canrobert was now the chief of a larger army by far than that which he told "to leap through the windows" of Sebastopol—"If we want to get into a house, and they shut the door, we must leap through the windows." As the Marshal is not made for feats of agility, the slower process of forcing the door had to be resorted to, and few were indifferent to the self-denial and devotion of the Marshal in resigning his post to a junior officer, who found out that if a man wants to make an omelet he must break eggs. He was apparently well-satisfied with his men, stuck his highly-varnished boots out from the saddle, and looked on, giving but few orders, and on one occasion, at least, not being able to get them carried out, in consequence of the staff officer having a fractious horse, which it were flattery to call a charger. And be it said, by the way, that while many officers rode horses of great beauty and power, such as would be rarely excelled anywhere, the "immortals" of the staff were far less fortunate, and sat on animals which would have been dangerous were they near a hippophagist, and quite safe from a fox-hunter.

Here was the review at last. On they came in the orderly disorder of the French march past, no one keeping step except the sappers in front and the tambour-major and the bandmen, perforce by reason of the sounds they themselves were making; the companies in a curved irregular line, caused by the men on the left flanks craning forward to see the Emperor, the distances between the companies but badly kept, and the many feet rising and falling as the owners listed. But still a living army, terrible to an enemy, not to be despised by the most rectangular parallelograms of men. The great point, perhaps, is this—that no actual contingency of battle or of ground could make the formation of a French corps much more irregular than it is on the parade ground, whereas the extremely precise lines are apt to become soon disarranged by the incidents of campaigning evolutions. Still it does not look well. Whatever the Emperor of Austria may have thought of the *allure* and martial bearing of the man, he must have wondered at the success of an army which dressed its lines so badly, fast as it marched. The line regiments marched worst of all. The gendarmes of the Guard marched well enough, and so did the *Trailleurs* Algeriens and the *Sapeurs* Pompiers; but none came up to the standard of a well-drilled volunteer corps at home. We say it without offence: how could Francis Joseph be content with such a spectacle? The traditions and history of the French army, however—not to speak of his own sad experience—must have taught him there is something in armies more valuable than deeping step and line. His own beautiful battalions would have marched past in very different style, but he might well doubt if they would have done better in open campaign. The infantry of the line went past in three divisions—the third, under General Picard—Twenty-third battalion Chasseurs, Fourth, Ninth, Forty-third, and Ninety-ninth regiments; the second under General Decaen—Eighth battalion Chasseurs, Twenty-fourth, Sixty-fourth, Ninety-third, and Ninety-fourth regiments; the first under General Douay—Eighteenth battalion Chasseurs, Fifty-first, Sixty-second, Eighty-first, and Ninety-fifth regiments; each division in two brigades, with their brigadiers and staff in order. They were followed by the *brigade hors ligne*, under General Soumain, commanding the garrison of Paris, which consisted of the *Sapeurs* Pompiers, in their brass helmets, and a very effective and well-dressed *Garde-de-Paris*. Each regiment had, of course, its band and its tambour-major strutting at its head; but the vivandieres were not conspicuous, and only one of the class, who seemed to be off duty, was visible in the field. As the head of each regiment approached, the drum beat for a few seconds, and then the bands struck up the regimental march, and on reaching the Emperor the cry of "*vive l'Empereur*" ran through the ranks; but it must be said that it was seldom loud, uniform, or at all vociferous. To us it appears a bad habit. No troops in the world could keep the ranks well if they were obliged to march past cheering, and, at the best, a cry with a set form of words can never have the resonant animating effect of a "Hurrah!" Most of the regiments of the First Army Corps were of eight companies—strong companies, too.

As soon as the Brigade of Soumain had gone past, Marshal Count Regnaud de St. Jean d'Angely, commanding the Imperial Guard, and his staff, appeared in front of the infantry of the Guard—a fine, soldierly-looking old man, with a dignified presence, dressed in perfection in his marshal's uniform, shining all over, from his lacquered boots to the gold lace on his hat, and blazing with orders. Having saluted the Emperor and made obeisance to the Empress, he took up his position on the left of Marshal Canrobert while his troops marched past. The Guard was in two divisions: the second, which came first, under General Bourbaki, was composed of light troops—the battalion of Chasseurs, the First, Second, Third and Fourth regiments of Voltigeurs: the first division, under General d'Autemarre, whose name is as well known as that of the famous Algerian and Crimean soldier just mentioned, consisted of the Zouaves of the Guard, the Algerian Tirailleurs, the gendarmes of the

Guard, and the First, Second and Third regiments of Grenadiers. At the period of the march past of the Guard—which, by-the-by, was the most reticent in its cries of "*Vive l'Empereur*" of all—the scene displayed on the race-course was surpassingly beautiful. The sun had just descended low enough to strike with its rays at the proper angle for effect all the points of steel, which glittered and flashed in broad bands as the troops in an endless stream flowed past the Kaiser and his host, and, moving on, were still followed by the rolling current which was poured out from that great reservoir on the right of the Tribunes. The regiments, as they went by, marched on till they came near the windmill and tower, when they wheeled so as to skirt the wood at the rear of the place where the Emperors and their suites were stationed; and as by this time the cavalry, which had previously filled the ground now reached by the infantry of the line, were riding toward the right, the entire circumference of the race-course was bordered by a sparkling line of troops in motion, and the Emperors and their attendants were set in the centre of a picture which was framed by battalions, squadrons, and cannon. The artillery were preceded by General de Beutzman, who commands the artillery of the First Corps d'Armee, and his staff; then followed at a trot four batteries of the Nineteenth regiment of Horse Artillery and four field batteries of the Tenth regiment. They moved very well—that is for French artillery. It is not *chauvinisme* to say that they are so far behind us in the precision of their lines and marching past, as they are in their infantry movements; and they have by no means the advantage of superior mobility or speed in this arm which they may claim in the other. The guns are the stud-rifle pieces, muzzle-loaders, so much favored by our allies. The horses are very fair, and the artillery light and workmanlike. After the Line Artillery came General Canu, commanding the artillery of the guard and staff, and then came his guns—four batteries of the First regiment and four batteries of the Second regiment; a very fine body of men and horses, the officers in uniform scarcely to be in any way, at such a distance, distinguished from our own Royal Horse Artillery. When the artillery had swept lightly over the ground, leaving little trace behind, the staff of the cavalry took up their place, and General the Count of Montebello, commanding the cavalry division of the Imperial Guard, and all the cavalry on the ground, and his staff, which was numerous and well-appointed, led on his men, who were certainly enough to make their leader proud and confident. They passed at a trot, and it was observable their cries were very much louder and their enthusiasm greater, as far as cheering went, than that of any other arm. It was from out of their ranks, too, came one ringing voice, which met with an instant response, of "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" The first division, under General Duhesme, was formed of the First and Second regiments of Chasseurs and Ninth and Tenth regiments of Dragoons; the second division under General the Viscount de Noie, of the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth regiments of Cuirassiers—a splendid force of heavy horse. After them, in animated procession, waving swords and lances, with tossing plumes and flaunting pennons passed in quick succession the Guides on their white horses, the Chasseurs of the Guard, the Lancers of the Guard (whose uniform is, perhaps, one of the most striking in the Army), the beautiful regiment called Dragons de l'Imperatrice, the Cuirassiers, the Carabiniers of the Guard, and the Military Train—which, in France, at least, is considered cavalry, and rides with the cavalry of the Guard to which it belongs—an arm which certain wise heads in England would reduce to the status of a body of drovers and cabmen. When the cavalry had passed, the Emperors cantered over to the other side, and took up their post opposite the Tribunes. As each regiment passed the Empress's pavilion it formed a column to the right, closing upon that which preceded it. By a second movement, "*tête de colonne à droite*," the cavalry was formed along the side of the course facing the stands. Then by a movement, "*peloton to the right*" in each squadron, the whole force faced toward the Tribunes, and in another moment was thundering down the grand line toward the Emperors, waving their swords and cheering loudly till they pulled up within a hundred yards or so of the Emperors. This movement made a great sensation, and was loudly applauded. The right and centre, and right centre kept admirable line, but on the proper left, the charge did not "come home" and the squadron hung back. The colonels and squadron leaders rode well in advance of their men, and the movement was executed without any visible accident or disorder, the force reining up admirably, and not being assisted in the charging distance by any points, apparently. The review was now over, and the troops began to move off the ground.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL A. J. SMITH, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has issued the following order:

In future no stone will be cut or dressed within the limits of this department for public purposes, without special authority from these Headquarters. All stone used for building quarters, barracks, store-houses, etc., will be laid up roughly, and no labor expended on the buildings beyond what is necessary to make them comfortable. The attention of all commanding officers, and officers of or acting in the Quartermaster's Department is called to the necessity and importance of great economy in building at their respective posts. They will see that no elaborate work of any kind is done under their jurisdiction or control. All buildings will be completed in a plain and comfortable manner, without ornament or decoration of any kind, both inside and out.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERAL Frank Wheaton, U. S. Army, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry, having recovered from his late illness and reported for duty, has been ordered to resume command of the post of New Orleans, La., relieving Brevet Colonel A. D. Nelson, U. S. Army, major First U. S. Infantry.

ARMY PERSONAL.

AN officer of the Army was one of the gentlemen riders in a race at Jerome Park last week. Unfortunately, the horse ridden by the gallant artilleryman was beaten.

GENERAL George B. McClellan is shortly expected to arrive in New York from Europe, and the Common Council of that city have resolved to tender him a public reception.

BREVET Major-General Schofield, commander of the First Military District, is expected to visit West Point, New York, this week. He expects to be absent from Richmond about two weeks.

BREVET Brigadier-General G. Pennypacker, colonel Thirty-fourth Infantry, has been appointed major-general U. S. A., by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, to date from March 2, 1867.

LEAVE of absence for forty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Fifth Military District, has been granted to First Lieutenant Justinian Alman, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

THE leave of absence for ten days granted to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. Vedder, paymaster U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 172, paragraph 3, current series, from Headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended six days.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Charles Lodge, U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty at the post of Jackson Barracks, La. He will report in person to Brevet Brigadier-General T. A. McFarlin, medical director Fifth Military District.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel D. T. Kirby, captain Thirty-ninth Infantry, has been relieved from the command of the post of Ship Island, Miss. He will report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment at Greenville, La.

LEAVE of absence, for the benefit of his health, for twenty days, with permission to apply to the War Department for an extension of forty days, has been granted Brevet Colonel C. C. Gilbert, major Twenty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

BREVET Colonel A. R. Eddy, major and quartermaster, having reported for duty, in obedience to Special Orders No. 171, Headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, has been assigned to duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of Columbia.

By authority of the general-in-chief, Captain Robert Chandler, Thirtieth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person to Major-General W. S. Hancock, U. S. Army, at St. Louis, Mo., for instructions.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon E. D. Grinder, U. S. Army, has been ordered to proceed to Camp Stockton, Texas, and report to the commanding officer at that place for assignment to duty, to relieve Acting Assistant Surgeon P. B. Brown, U. S. Army; Acting Assistant Surgeon Brown, upon being relieved, will report in person to the chief medical officer District of Texas, for further orders.

As soon after the arrival at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., of Brevet Colonel E. P. Vollum, surgeon, as the case then on trial before the General Court-martial sitting at that post, and of which Brevet Colonel John Campbell, surgeon, is a member, shall be concluded, Colonel Campbell will be relieved from duty as a member of the court, and proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., in compliance with Special Orders No. 482, current series, from the War Department.

A MILITARY Commission has been appointed to assemble at Wilmington, N. C., at ten o'clock, A. M., on Friday, the 15th instant, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Commission: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. T. Frank, captain Eighth Infantry; Brevet Major W. Lyman, captain Fortieth Infantry; Brevet Captain W. T. Pennock, U. S. A. (retired); First Lieutenant Thomas H. Logan, Fortieth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Wallace Fear, Fortieth Infantry; Captain Allan Rutherford, Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wayne, Michigan, at ten o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, November 7, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Garrick Mallory, captain Forty-third Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps); Brevet Major H. F. Brownson, captain Forty-third Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps); Brevet Captain E. S. Smith, first lieutenant Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant G. A. Sheldon, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant F. C. von Schirach, Forty-third Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps); Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

THE following changes have taken place in the principal depot, general recruiting service, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., during the week ending November 12th: Assistant Surgeon J. K. Corson, U. S. A., joined depot for temporary duty, per Special Orders No. 485, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., November 2, 1867; Captain S. Munson, Ninth U. S. Infantry, joined depot for duty, to accompany recruits to the Pacific coast, per Special Orders No. 491, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, D. C., 9th November, 1867. The following detachments left depot, per instructions from Headquarters general recruiting service, New York City, viz.: 180 recruits for Eighth U. S. Infantry, en route to Raleigh, N. C., under the command of Brevet Captain Arthur Morris, first lieutenant Fourth Artillery, and assisted by Brevet Captain J. H. May, first lieutenant Twelfth Infantry; 24 musicians (members of the Fort Laramie Band) left depot en route to Fort Laramie, D. T., under the command of First Lieutenant H. E. Bates, Second Cavalry, who is directed to report to the commanding officer of his regiment, on completion of the duty assigned to him.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE last phase of the gun controversy is thus expressed in the *London Times*, in an article which has for its text the experiments with artillery against fortifications at Fortress Monroe:

The American experiments may give us some important information. We are fairly entitled to say that we came off very creditably in the recent contest between their guns and ours, but the trial was only against targets representing ships' broadsides. Against targets representing stone batteries the results may be different. The racking or crushing power which the Americans claim for their immense smooth-bore guns and spherical shot may produce great effects upon mounds of earth or blocks of granite, where penetration is not required beyond the point sufficing for the lodgment of a shell. Our guns, which can certainly send the shot and shell through structures of oak and iron, may prove less destructive against walls of stone. Hitherto we have confined all our experiments to broadside targets exclusively, and have measured every gun by its performances against a ship's armor. But at Portsmouth we are preparing defences of a different sort, such as neither the *Warrior* target nor the *Hercules* target can represent, and about the effect of artillery on these constructions we have much to learn. We have gone to work not, indeed, without counting the cost, but without any of the information which the Americans are endeavoring to acquire. Our fortifications will be finished before any one knows how fortifications ought to be made.

The trial of the 15-inch gun in England cannot be said to have been entirely without result when it leads the *Times* to "hedge" so carefully as it does in this article, anticipating the tests at Fortress Monroe. In another part of the article it shows that a mistake in making the embrasures of a fort too small for the guns is a much more serious error than building a ship with port-holes too narrow. It does not see how the misbegotten new fortifications of England are to be corrected without taking them down and building up entirely new.

THE *Myrmidon*, one of the new unarmored screw fleet of the British Navy, has just had her trials for speed. At the first trial her boilers foamed very much, and the full number of runs was not made. After some adjustment of the machinery she was brought out again, and the average of six runs was 10.388 knots—an improvement of rather more than one-third of a knot upon the first results. The weather was favorable, the sea smooth, and the wind nearly a calm. The minimum number of revolutions was 102, the maximum 110½; pressure in the cylinders, 30.03 lbs.; pressure in boilers, 20 lbs.; vacuum, 27 lbs. The screw is an ordinary GRIP; FITZS propeller, with two blades. Its diameter is 11.3 feet, and was set to a pitch of 13.10; the immersion of the upper edge was 12 inches. The cylinders are of 42¼ inches diameter, and 26 inches stroke. The indicator cards showed a collective power of 778.64 horses. The ship is 185 feet between perpendiculars, 28.4 feet broad, and 14 feet deep. She will carry one 7-inch gun and one 64-pounder, rifled, both on pivots, and two 20-pounder ARMSTRONG chase guns.

In writing about the inauguration of a statue to Prince SCHWARTZENBERG, who commanded the allied continental armies in 1813, the correspondent of the *London Times* contrasts the soldiers of Austria then with those that he saw before him. "They looked as smart as ever," says he, "but how different from what they had been in the time of coatees, monstrous shakos and flint-locks. There are still the white uniforms and the white cross-belts, both of them looking so well, but giving so much trouble; but the coatees have become smart tunics, the stocks have been replaced by neckties, the shako has become small, the heavy musket a breech-loader, the rigid ponderous infantry soldier a light rifleman, in whose swinging active step you would hardly recognize the successor of the clumsy, heavy Austrian soldier of old. Nor does the change stop there; it is as if the race of the Austrian infantry soldier had changed. Formerly, he was a strong, well-seasoned man, and his officers were mostly young. Now the soldiers are mere boys, and their officers—above all the superior ones—decidedly old." This change, he says, has been going on since 1848, when the old practice of buying out commissions up to captaincies, was changed for a strict system of seniority. The rigor with which the new plan has been enforced is now relaxing, and commissions are again to be bought.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PAYMASTERS.—The Paymaster General, on the 6th instant, issued a circular to paymasters, notifying them that, in compliance with special instructions recently received, those officers failing to transmit their disbursing account promptly after the end of the month, or at the earliest practicable moment after returning from the payment of troops, will hereafter be specially reported to the Secretary of War for neglect of duty.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of the JOURNAL will always be glad to receive, from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartersmaster's, Paymaster's, or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CURECH.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year, should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movement of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

GENERAL ORD AND THE SOUTHERN PRESS.

ONE McCARTLE, editor of the *Vicksburg Times*, a newspaper published in the Fourth Military District, has been arrested and put in confinement, by order of Major-General ORD, the commander of that District. The charge against McCARTLE has not been made public, but the *New Orleans Crescent* says it was based upon personal abuse of the general commanding, in McCARTLE's columns.

Among the many troublesome and serious questions to which the military governance of the South has given rise, is that of the degree of liberty which it is proper to accord to the press. It is comparatively easy to lay down general rules on this subject, and to proceed on abstract theories. But to tell what in particular cases constitutes liberty, and what must be construed as license; what things shall be permitted and what punished, is a task of the most perplexing and difficult character. No one, of course, would pretend that the same degree of liberty is to be accorded, or is even expected, in regions governed by martial law as in those where civil liberty and the ordinary forms of judicature exclusively prevail. But to draw the exact line of demarcation where freedom begins and restriction ends; to define the limit beyond which lenity degenerates to feebleness, and the military power suffers contempt—this is a duty neither enviable nor always possible to accomplish with perfect discretion.

If this matter be difficult in any society or country put under military control, much more is it in our own land, among our citizens. We are accustomed to a republican form of government, and inherit among our dearest rights those of freedom of speech and freedom of the press. They, as political rights, have come to be regarded as necessary to us, and as inalienable as that time-honored triad of natural rights immortalized in the Declaration—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The South is a part of our common country—ours by virtue of a common origin, history, and destiny; by the ties of blood and race; by the thousand connecting links of marriage and friendship and the intercourse of social and business life; ours, because we have fairly won it with three billions of treasure and half a million of lives. We legislate and govern at the South as the head of a family does by a member out of favor—for the interest of each and of all united. The principles regulating the liberty to be granted and the law to be upheld in America are universal ones, as applicable to North as to South.

We believe that the same degree of freedom should be given to the press of the South as would be due to the press of the North, if the North were in the condition of the South. Not by any means the same as the North now enjoys, because the latter has a republican form of government, and is under civil control, while the former is in the hands of the military commandants appointed by the laws of Congress. What we mean to say is, that as much freedom should be granted to the Southern press—

and only as much—as we should expect granted to any State of the North which, having broken its connection with the Union, was necessarily put by Congress under military control, until that connection could be legally restored.

Looking in this catholic spirit at the late action of General ORD, with regard to McCARTLE, we believe that every candid man, North and South, will endorse and approve it to the utmost. He will not only commend this course, but he will see that no other was wise or safe. And we hazard nothing in saying that the worthy people of the South will be quite as forward to defend his action as the people of the North. We have not yet received particulars of the offence for which the arrest was made; but a recent article in the *Vicksburg Times* contains enough to justify, in our opinion, the punishment of the editor. Beginning by declaring that "that contemptible liar and braggart, Major-General JOHN POPE—the man of the slapped face," fraudulently "arranged" the registration of Georgia, the article goes on:

This is on a par with SHERIDAN, SCHOFIELD, and ORD, scoundrels all! In Mississippi, that ridiculous knave and fool, EDWIN OTHO CRESWELL ORD, the HAYNAUT of Mississippi, and the GEBLER of Arkansas, has so arranged that the Loyal League is bound to have possession of the State!

In an incessant strain of abuse and violence, the article proceeds to say that the slight preponderance of the negro vote in Mississippi "did not suit Mr. ORD; the scoundrelism of bayonets was called in to sustain the rascality which had its birth in his brain." It continues, with coarse and violent language, about "King OTHO, with his tools and advisers," "the infamy of Brevet Major-General ORD," adding that "no one who is not innately a scoundrel, and in the service of the Loyal League, could have made such an unjust and infamous appointment." In a word, the article closes by declaring that "when General ORD is hung, as he deserves to be, we shall endeavor to be on hand."

Of course, so gross and vile a piece of insolence as this needs no comment; and it will be readily admitted that if there be such a thing as abusing the freedom of the press, this is it, and if it ever be right to arrest the offender, McCARTLE deserves to be put in confinement. It may be urged that it is not worth while to notice such publications. That, however, is making the question one of expediency, and not one of right. It is a point for the judgment, in that case, of the commanding officer; and we may be sure that, all things considered, he, on the spot, and with full knowledge of how this incendiary and rebellious seed is likely to bear fruit, is far better qualified to decide what is best to do than anybody else.

There is, on the other hand, one point always to be kept in mind. Independent of the general wisdom of preserving freedom of speech in all parts of the Republic, as a matter of principle, it is peculiarly desirable to know the real sentiments of the people of the South at this juncture. It is to be remembered that, if honest expression of opinion is followed by arrest and a trial by Court-martial, freedom of speech becomes a mockery, and the utterances we get will be only those of time-servers and hypocrites. But there is really no practical difficulty on this score. We do know the sentiment of the South, and all shades and grades of public opinion at that. There is no fear at all of stifling discussion. The real difficulty is the other way—namely, that, under cover of this liberty, designing men shall seek to preach doctrines and spread ideas as distasteful and hurtful to the South as to the North, and lest they shall gain immunity for their revolutionary projects from our fear of impairing their freedom of thought and action. This railer, McCARTLE, undoubtedly represents not only a very small, but the most despicable class at the South. His violent and incendiary language would be disavowed by all the better and more sensible citizens. We would not have so low an opinion of the people of the South as to fancy them approvers of such a man. They would disown him as the Richmond blacks have disowned LINDSEY. And, by the way, here is an exact parallel, in some respects, to the case of McCARTLE. The negro LINDSEY made an exciting speech to the colored men of Richmond, suggestive of riots in case the white employers should discharge them on account of their way of voting. General SCHOF-

FIELD arrested him on the same ground that General ORD did McCARTLE. The latter abused his functions as a public teacher just as the former did as a public speaker.

TRANSFER OF JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

The old line of the Army have learned, with feelings of profound sorrow and regret, that the post of Jefferson Barracks, with which it has been so long and so closely identified, has been transferred to the Engineer Department, for and in consideration of the sum of twenty thousand dollars, requested to be paid to the Quartermaster's Department.

Forty years ago these barracks were built by the First and Sixth regiments of Infantry, under the direction of General ATKINSON, the hero of the battle of the Bad Axe and the Blackhawk War. The post was established in lieu of that abandoned at Belle Fontaine, near the mouth of the Missouri. At that time the City of Carondelet was the little hamlet of "Vide Poche," and the great City of Saint Louis a small frontier town. Time, which has made such great changes in them, has left the old barracks scarcely altered, amid its beautiful groves of oak and thickets of undergrowth.

Here were quartered for many years the Third and Fourth regiments of Infantry, which gave place after the war with Mexico to the old Seventh, succeeded a few years later by the gallant Sixth. There were here also the Fifth and Eighth, and, for a brief season, the Second regiment of Infantry. Of the cavalry arm, here sojourned the old First and Second Dragoons, and here was organized, in 1846, the new regiment of mounted riflemen, and also the Second Cavalry, in 1855. Here, too, "flashed the red artillery," the renowned battery which, under BRAXTON BRAGG, "saved the day" at Buena Vista, and, splendid in its appointments and discipline, was the admiration of every beholder. Here, too, were the guns for which O'BRIEN made the Mexicans at Buena Vista pay so dearly, recaptured on the field of Cherubusco by DRUM, who fell while gallantly serving them at the Garita de Belen.

Had the old walls of the barracks tongues, as well as ears, what tales they could tell of its occupants and visitors—the days of song and dance, and merry-making, fun and frolic, and all its social and convivial pleasures. How often have they resounded with the merry chorus and joyous laughter of the gay subalterns; their echoes repeating the bright flashes of wit and pathos of that genius of poetry and song, JOHN SAUNDERS; the "audible smiles" at the quaint humor of ORREN CHAPMAN, and the buffoonery, joke and story of old BEN BEALL. Within its precincts oft have the belles of Saint Louis

Danced the hours away with flying feet

to the inspiring music of the bands of the old line, with the brilliant adjuncts of bright flags, glittering musket and sabre, and showy Army uniforms of the olden time. Under its greenwood trees and shady walks, what tales of love have been told; and how many an aching heart, though smiling face, has listened to "The Girl I left Behind Me" as they "struck their tents and marched away" to new scenes—perhaps of trials, hardships and dangers—

Some to be bound to far Oregon's shore,
And some to the famed Vera Cruz;

Or, still earlier, to the distant Indian frontier in the Far West, or to battle with the Seminole in his dismal swamps and gloomy hommocks; or, still more recently, to bear a gallant part in the terrible civil war which the "blood-letters," safely ensconced in the rear "for their own evil purposes" had inaugurated. How many, fresh from their *alma mater* or their homes have here entered upon their Army career with the highest hopes for the future—the stars of the general, or the *baton* of high command—to find only an early grave. How many of them, "sleep 'neath the prairie sod," amid the hommocks and everglades of the Floridas, or sheltered by the lofty boughs of the Mexican cypress tree—after a sojourn more or less brief at the good old barracks. How many have gone forth literally to lose themselves

In the continuous woods,
Where rolls the Oregon, and hears no sound
Save his own dashings.

In many a Southern grave, too, they rest with their "martial cloaks around them," as they fell in the fierce storm of battle, the unnoted skirmish or lonely picket, when "all was quiet on the Potomac." From its peaceful bosom how many have gone in the brightness of youth, the vigor of manhood, or the sedateness of age, all with more or less ardor and zeal, with hopes more or less chastened by time, and, though leaving the loved ones behind them, yet nerved to the calls of duty, and trusting as they were

True to their country and God
To meet at the last reveille."

Of those—sojourners for a time at the barracks—who have passed away, we can recall with pride its founder, the brave General ATKINSON; that accomplished soldier and gentleman, STEPHEN W. KEARNY, and that stern old hero, RICHARD B. MASON, all of whom died here at the post of duty. And, likewise, though of lesser note, HACHELIAH BROWN, so gifted in mind and person, the brilliancy of whose conversation was like "the voice of the charmer."

Of those who have departed amid other scenes, there were the lion-hearted SUMNER, whose whole life was characterized by a devotion to duty unrivalled in his day and generation, in the past or present; the staid, thorough old soldier, NEWMAN S. CLARKE, who died full of years and honors on the distant shores of the Golden Gate; BAYARD, too, a mere stripling, then—who, like his namesake, the historic chevalier, was *sans peur et sans reproche*, who met with resignation his untimely fate at Fredericksburg. And last, though not least, JOHN SEDGWICK, than whom "the Republic had no truer son." And of those who took part against us in our late struggle for the Union and the flag, may we not mention ALBERT SIDNEY JOHNSTON, who fell on the field of Shiloh, loved, admired, and regretted, by friend and foe?

Of the living, too, were quartered here, at different times, GRANT, SHERMAN, THOMAS, HANCOCK, BUELL, HOOKER, BURNSIDE, and others more or less distinguished in the annals of the war on the side of the Union; and on that of the Rebellion, JEFFERSON DAVIS, LEE, HOOD, HARDEE, BRAGG, and LONGSTREET.

With so many memories, sad as well as pleasing, clustering around the old home of the line of the Army, we cannot, in a spirit of Christian resignation, acquiesce in the decree which severs the connection with our goodly heritage." Like West Point, entrusted by Washington to the *Corps du Genie*, and bequeathed as a legacy to its care by him who formed and fashioned it—the noble THAYER, the post of Jefferson Barracks, came to the line of the Army as an inheritance from those gallant soldiers—ATKINSON, KEARNY, and CLARKE. To disturb the vested rights of either, sanctioned by time and association—does not seem to be the part of wisdom or expediency, and we must, therefore, deplore "the causes which compel the separation."

One thing, at least, NAPOLEON has accomplished by his intervention in Italy, and it is a thing which, we have no doubt, he was very anxious to accomplish—he has tried the Chassepôt rifle. He wished to put that arm to a practical test, and he has done it. If it be true that French troops, armed with the Chassepôt gun, attacked the Garibaldians, and inflicted a severe loss on them, and managed to show the superiority of their weapon, it is a practical point of much importance. It would, perhaps, be a cynical judgment to say that NAPOLEON desired a trifling brush with a not very powerful enemy in order to practice his new infantry weapon. But we have no doubt in the world that he did not lament the fact that such an opportunity was given him. As a historic coincidence, it will be remembered that the Prussians had a fine chance to try their needle-guns in the little Danish affair, before embarking on their grand war for the mastery of Germany. War is a cruel science, and often deals with material affairs in a rude and practical way which shocks casuistry. It will be curious to see the report of the commanding officer of the French expeditionary forces, if it ever be published. We could venture to predict that, if the Chassepôt rifles were employed, it was

made his duty to report upon them. In such a case, there will probably be some pretty cool calculations on the effect they produced. It is coming down to the idea of soldiers being "food for powder," as Falstaff has it, when they are made the living targets for improved weapons, and when the repressing of a popular national movement may be necessary for that purpose. We think that Napoleon crushed Garibaldi in accordance with political or national ends; but his promptness to push his troops to Civita Vecchia, and to bring them into action, does not weaken the supposition that he was very glad to try the new rifles in the prosecution of his political aim.

GENERAL GRANT has issued the following regulations relative to civilian employees:

The employment of civilians in any branch of the service as clerks, mechanics, laborers, guards, or for any purpose for which soldiers could be detailed without manifest injury to the service, is strictly prohibited, except in cases where civilian clerks are allowed by heads of bureaus to chiefs of the staff departments.

The authority of the commanding officer shall be requisite for the employment of hired labor. He will cause the proper staff officers to report to him the circumstances which render the same necessary, and will be held strictly responsible that such necessity exists.

In all cases where a commanding officer authorizes the employment of civilians, he will immediately transmit copies of his order, together with the report showing its necessity, to the department commander, and to the head of the proper bureau of the War Department. Should the circumstances not justify the order, the expense will be charged to the officer who gives it.

Chiefs of bureaus under the War Department will examine critically the rolls of civil employees retained by their subordinates, and order an immediate reduction to the lowest limit practicable; and will also see that steps be taken at once to execute the above orders.

Inspectors will pay especial attention in their reports to the manner in which all orders for reduction of expenses in the Army are being executed.

A CORRESPONDENT in Florence writes to the Paris *Liberta* that

During GARIBALDI's stay in Florence the negotiations between him and the Government were carried on through the intervention of CRISPI. What a singular man is this GARIBALDI—escaping, limping and feeble, from his eighty sentinels, and the look out of seven vessels of the Royal Navy! About four o'clock on the morning of the 15th he threw himself into a boat with BASSO, his secretary. GARIBALDI had his hair thrown back, under the red cap of a coast fisherman, and, muffled in a thick coat of green cloth, rowed boldly into the midst of the squadron, pulling the oars himself. When challenged by the commander of the *Prince Humbert*, he replied, in the Genoese *patois*, that he was going to fish on the coast. "Away then," cried the officer. A few hours later he reached the Sardinian coast, and thence set sail for the continent. No one dare arrest this man now; he treats with the Government, for at this moment he has Italy in his hands."

THE annual meeting of the Army of the Tennessee was held in St. Louis on the evening of the 13th inst. The regular annual address was delivered by Lieutenant-General SHERMAN, who gave a detailed account of the operations of the Army while under his command, from Chattanooga to Savannah, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington. He attributed the war mainly to the acts of the extreme men at the North and South. Major-General HOWARD followed General SHERMAN, and in his speech paid a glowing tribute to the private soldier, whose trials and valor he portrayed in vivid language.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD has issued a circular, approved by General GRANT, relative to abandoned property, of which there are now 250,000 acres on the records of the Freedmen's Bureau. Congress has authorized its restoration to its former owners, and, had they made proper application, it would have been turned over to them long ago. He now gives them formal notice to this effect, and states that all property of this kind unreturned on January 1st next, will be taken possession of and rented out by the Freedmen's Bureau for the ensuing year.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a gratuitous is sue, to replace such articles of their clothing as, in the opinion of the proper medical officer, should be destroyed to prevent contagion, has been authorized for all soldiers having contagious diseases.

THE cable informs us that the United States squadron, under command of Admiral FARRAGUT, now lying in the harbor of Lisbon, will not sail for some time to come, the Admiral having determined to prolong his stay in that port.

CAPTAIN ROBT. CHANDLER, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty as acting judge-advocate of the Department of the Missouri.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS ISSUED FROM THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 11TH, 1867.

Tuesday, November 5th.

SECOND Lieutenant William Atwood, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Mississippi and Arkansas. Permission to delay compliance with this Order for sixty days is hereby granted him.

Permission to delay starting to join his regiment until December 1, 1867, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. H. Hamner, Twentieth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of the following-named officers of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry to the companies set opposite their respective names, by the commanding officer of that regiment, is hereby confirmed: Captain Theodore A. Boice, to Company I; Captain Francis S. Dodge, to Company D; Captain Jacob C. DeGressa, to Company L; First Lieutenant F. W. Smith, to Company K; First Lieutenant F. S. Davidson, to Company B.

As soon as existing orders for forwarding recruits to regiments have been complied with, the superintendent general recruiting service will prepare detachments of convenient size of recruits that are or may from time to time become disposable at the depots, and forward them successively, under proper charge, to Fort Smith, Arkansas, for assignment to the Nineteenth U. S. Infantry. Two hundred and seventy-four recruits are required. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the assignment of the following-named officers of the Ninth U. S. Cavalry to the companies set opposite their respective names, by the commanding officer of that regiment, is hereby confirmed: Captain William T. Frohock, to Company K; Captain Henry Carroll, to Company F; Captain A. E. Hooker, to Company E; Captain E. M. Heyl, to Company M; First Lieutenant Charles Parker, to Company L; First Lieutenant David H. Cortelyou, to Company E; Second Lieutenant Byron Dawson, to Company M; Second Lieutenant Ira Wayland Trask, to Company B.

Wednesday, November 6th.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant William R. Livermore, Corps of Engineers, in Engineer Orders No. 111, October 15, 1867, from the Engineer Department, is hereby extended until November 15, 1867, on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Brevet Major-General R. C. Buchanan, Colonel First U. S. Infantry, will join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf on the 30th instant.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major William Ludlow (now brevet lieutenant-colonel), Corps of Engineers, in Special Orders No. 90, September 19, 1867, from Headquarters Engineer Department, is hereby extended thirty days.

Thursday, November 7th.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. N. Dennison, Second U. S. Artillery, will report for duty with his regiment, without delay. He will join it by way of the Isthmus of Panama.

Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. Volunteers, Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, will proceed on public duty to Nashville, Tennessee, thence to Louisville, Kentucky, and Topeka and Quindora, Kansas, on the completion of which he will return to his station in this city.

Permission to delay thirty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant, W. S. Alexander, Eighth U. S. Infantry, at the expiration of which he will report for duty with his regiment.

Major R. Morrow, Paymaster, is, by direction of the President, hereby assigned to duty at the Executive Mansion. This Order to date from September 13, 1867.

First Lieutenant A. H. M. Taylor, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, will join his command on the 30th instant.

The telegraphic Order of the 6th instant, from this office, granting Second Lieutenant J. McB. Stembel, Twenty-seventh U. S. Infantry, permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby confirmed.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Charles A. Johnson, Fourteenth U. S. Infantry.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby granted to First Lieutenant A. McL. Crawford, Thirty-eighth U. S. Infantry.

So much of Special Orders No. 408, August 12, 1867, from this office, as granted Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Reed, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry, leave of absence for thirty days, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Thomas B. Reed, Twenty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Gansevoort, Fifth U. S. Artillery, will proceed, without delay, to join his company at Fort Pickens, Florida.

Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald (recently appointed) will report by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director, Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

The resignation of Captain Luther H. Peirce (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, has been accepted by the President, to take effect January 1st, 1868, on condition that he receive no final payments, until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

By direction of the Secretary of War, so much of General Orders No. 28, October 23, 1867, from Headquarters Tenth U. S. Cavalry, Fort Riley, Kansas, as assigned Captain Robert Gray, of that regiment, to Company I, is hereby confirmed.

William A. Graham, Superintendent of the Rose Hill National Cemetery at Columbia, Tennessee, will, upon the receipt of this order, repair to Nashville, Tennessee, and assume charge of the cemetery at that place.

Upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, approved by the Secretary of War, the following transfers in the Third Artillery are hereby announced: First Lieutenant James M. Lancaster (brevet captain), from

Company I to Company M; First Lieutenant William C. Bartlett (brevet major), from Company M to Company I. The above-named officers will join their proper stations.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, approved by the Secretary of War, the following transfers in the Twenty-sixth Infantry are hereby announced: First Lieutenant H. C. Peterson, from Company B to Company C; First Lieutenant J. A. Sladen, from Company C to Company B. Lieutenant Peterson will join his proper station without delay.

Upon the receipt of this order, Mathew Dellingham will repair to Wilmington, N. C., and assume charge of the National Cemetery at that place, of which he has been appointed superintendent.

Transportation from Washington, D. C., will be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department.

Friday, November 8th.

First Lieutenant John H. Purcell, First U. S. Infantry, will report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, superintendent general recruiting service, New York City, to accompany recruits to the Fifth Military District.

First Lieutenant Herman Schreiner, Twentieth U. S. Infantry, will join his regiment at Baton Rouge, La., on the 30th inst.

By direction of the President, the General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 455, September 28, 1867, from this office, for the trial of Brevet Major-General August V. Kautz, lieutenant-colonel Thirty-fourth U. S. Infantry, postponed until further orders by Special Orders No. 464, October 9, 1867, from this office, will convene December 2, 1867.

Captain M. J. Grealish, military storekeeper Ordnance Department, is hereby assigned to duty at Pikesville Arsenal, Maryland.

By direction of the President, Captain Alexander Murray, U. S. Army (retired), is hereby relieved from mustering and disbursing duty, and will proceed to his home.

So much of Special Orders No. 456, September 30, 1867, from this office, as directed Brevet Major-General William Hoffman, colonel Third U. S. Infantry, with the Headquarters of his regiment, upon the completion of his duties as a member of the General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 426, August 27, 1867, from this office, to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and take post thereat, reporting his arrival by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Missouri, for orders, is hereby revoked.

Permission to delay twenty days in joining his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant C. C. De Rudlo, Second U. S. Infantry.

Permission to remain at Chicago, Illinois, until January 1, 1868, for the purpose of settling his official accounts, is hereby granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Luther H. Peirce, assistant quartermaster.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Warren Webster, surgeon, will report to the commanding general, District of Texas, for duty as surgeon-in-chief of that District, and by letter to the commanding general and to the medical director, Fifth Military District.

Surgeon Dallas Bache is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Cumberland, and will report in person to the commanding general and to the medical director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty in the District of Texas.

The following-named medical officers are hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Washington, and will report in person to the commanding general and to the medical director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty in the District of Texas: Brevet Major J. V. D. Middleton, assistant surgeon; Brevet Major William Thomson, assistant surgeon.

Brevet Major William M. Notson, assistant surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty as assistant to the post surgeon, Washington, D. C., and will report in person to the commanding general and to the medical director, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty in the District of Texas.

Brevet Major A. H. Smith, assistant surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, Florida, for duty as post surgeon.

Brevet Captain W. C. Minor, assistant surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and will report in person to the commanding officer, Fort Pickens, Florida, for duty as post surgeon.

Brevet Major John Brooke, assistant surgeon, will relieve Brevet Major William Thompson, assistant surgeon, from the charge of the post hospital, Washington, D. C.

Saturday, November 9th.

Leave of absence for six months is hereby granted Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Fitzhugh, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Artillery.

Brevet Brigadier-General Charles L. Fitzhugh, Fourth U. S. Artillery, is hereby relieved from recruiting service, and will turn over the recruiting property and funds for which he is responsible, to the superintendent general recruiting service, or the officer designated by him to receive them.

On the expiration of his present leave of absence, Captain S. Munson, Ninth U. S. Infantry, will report in person to the commanding officer, Governor's Island, New York Harbor, to accompany recruits to the Pacific coast.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for sixty days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Samuel K. Thompson, Thirty-ninth U. S. Infantry.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the expenses incurred by the enlistment of Louis S. Gott, a rejected recruit of the general service, U. S. Army, amounting to forty-one dollars and forty-five cents, will be stopped from the pay of Brevet Major James McCleery, Forty-fifth U. S. Infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps), by whom he was enlisted.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant W. W. Tyler, Ninth U. S. Cavalry.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Freedley, Third U. S. Infantry, is hereby relieved from recruiting service. He will turn over the recruiting property and funds for

which he is responsible to the superintendent general recruiting service, or the officer designated by him to receive them, and proceed, without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of the Missouri.

The transfer of Second Lieutenant E. R. Thelber, Ninth U. S. Infantry, from Company D to Company E, by the commanding officer of that regiment, is hereby confirmed.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant F. F. Whitehead, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 199, October 17, 1867, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, is hereby extended ten days.

First Lieutenant F. W. Taggard, Forty-first U. S. Infantry, will proceed to join his regiment in the Department of the Gulf. Permission to delay compliance with this order for sixty days is hereby granted him.

Upon the recommendation of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, so much of Special Orders No. 438, paragraph 3, September 9th, 1867, from this office, as discharged Brevet Major William L. Ryan, captain Thirtieth regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, is, by direction of the Secretary of War, hereby amended to omit the words "objections exist to his re-entering the service," thus permitting him to stand honorably out of service.

Monday, November 11th.

By direction of the Secretary of War, a General Court-martial is appointed to meet at West Point, New York, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 18th day of November, 1867, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of privates George Wells and Louis Lark, U. S. Military Academy, detachment of cavalry, and such other enlisted men as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel E. R. Warner, Third U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major A. N. Damrell, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant M. B. Adams, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant James Mercur, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant James O'Hara, Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant H. B. Herr, First U. S. Artillery. Brevet Major John Egan, Eleventh U. S. Infantry, Judge Advocate of the Court. No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

Permission to proceed to the Fifth Military District, via Cairo, Illinois, in complying with paragraph 14, Special Orders No. 490, November 8, 1867, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Major William M. Notson, assistant surgeon. The usual advance transportation will be paid him.

Commutation of rations at forty cents a day, will be allowed to David Leckie, superintendent National Cemetery, Mobile, Alabama, from September 1, 1867, provided he has not been furnished with rations in kind for any part of the period stated above.

Captain Joseph B. Rife, Sixth U. S. Infantry, will report to Brevet Major-General Butterfield, superintendent general recruiting service, for duty in conducting recruits to the West, en route to join his company in the Department of the Missouri.

By direction of the Secretary of War, permission to delay compliance with so much of paragraph 9, Special Orders No. 463, October 8, 1867, from this office, as directed him, upon being relieved from duty as depot quartermaster, at Jeffersonville, Indiana, to report in person to the commanding general and to the chief quartermaster, Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel R. N. Batchelder, quartermaster, for thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Special Orders No. 41, October 31, 1867, from Headquarters Second U. S. Infantry, transferring Second Lieutenant Charles Selmer, of that regiment from Company F, to Company H, is hereby confirmed.

Paragraph 5, of Special Orders No. 290, June 6, 1867, from this office, suspending so much of Special Orders No. 272, May 27, 1867, from this office, as relieved Brevet Captain E. J. Darken, assistant surgeon, from duty in the Department of the East, and directed him to report to the commanding general and medical director, Fourth Military District, for assignment to duty, is hereby revoked, and Assistant Surgeon Darken will comply with the requirements of paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 272, May 27, 1867, from this office.

The leave of absence granted Captain Thomas Grey, Second U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 223, May 1, 1867, from this office, is hereby extended thirty days.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major Thomas C. J. Bailey, U. S. Army (retired) is hereby relieved from mustering and disbursing duty, and will proceed to his home.

The telegraphic order of the 9th inst., from this office, directing Brevet Colonel George E. Cooper, Surgeon, to repair to this city and report as a witness to Brevet Major-General Buchanan, President of the Board examining the claim of Jacob Dunton against the Medical Department, is hereby confirmed. On the completion of this duty Colonel Cooper will return to his proper station.

Engineer Orders No. 120, November 6, 1867, from Bureau of Engineers, Washington, D. C., making the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers, is hereby confirmed.

Colonel James H. Simpson, Brevet Brigadier-General, to proceed to Key West, Florida, (by the first steamer that sails in December), and relieve Major Walter McFarland of his charge of the construction of Fort Taylor and Fort Jefferson.

Major Frederick E. Prime, brevet colonel, to proceed to Mobile, Alabama, which will be his station, and relieve Major M. D. McAlester, brevet brigadier-general, of the charge of all engineer operations for the defence of Mobile and Pensacola.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Thom, brevet brigadier-general, to relieve Major Thomas Lincoln Casey, brevet colonel, temporarily, at once, of all his present duties. Brevet Colonel Casey, on being relieved by Brevet Brigadier-General Thom, to repair to Washington, D. C., without delay, and report to the chief of engineers for duty in the Bureau of Engineers.

Captain William Ludlow, brevet lieutenant-colonel,

relieved from duty with Company E, Corps of Engineers, and directed to report in person to Brevet Major-General Q. A. Gillmore for duty, taking station at fort on site of Fort Tompkins.

Captain James W. Cuyler, relieved from duty with Brevet Major-General Gillmore, and directed to proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and report to Captain P. C. Haines, brevet lieutenant-colonel, commanding depot, and assume command of Company E, Corps of Engineers.

Captain Lewis C. Overman, relieved from duty with the Engineer battalion, and directed to repair, without delay, to Davenport, Iowa, and report to Lieutenant-Colonel James H. Wilson, Thirty-fifth Infantry, brevet major-general, for duty.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER-GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, October 20, 1867. }

General U. S. Grant, Secretary of War, ad interim:
Sir: I have the honor to submit a report of the official transactions of the Pay Department of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867. The tabular statements herewith transmitted give the details from which is condensed the following exhibit:

Balance in the hands of paymasters and unissued requisitions in the Treasury at the beginning of the fiscal year (July 1, 1866).....	\$23,941,899
Received from the Treasury during the fiscal year (including unissued requisitions in the Treasury June 30, 1867).....	34,600,000
Received by paymasters from other sources, exclusive of sums transferred among themselves.....	833,958
Total to be accounted for.....	\$58,875,858
Accounted for as follows:	
Disbursements to the Regular Army.....	14,297,103
Disbursements to the Military Academy.....	72,139
Disbursements to Volunteers.....	28,389,213
Total disbursements.....	\$42,758,455
Amount of requisitions cancelled.....	8,106,000
Amount of paymasters' balances on deposit in Merchants' National Bank at date of closing, not heretofore accounted for.....	107,614
Amount of unissued requisitions in Treasury on June 30, 1867.....	3,550,000
Balance actually in hands of paymasters on June 30, 1867.....	4,321,786
Total.....	\$58,875,858

The disbursements during the year were of various classes, as follows:

Regular bi-monthly payments to troops in service; final payments to Volunteers mustered out and disbanded; payment of Treasury certificates issued by the Second Auditor for bounties and for arrears; to heirs of deceased officers and soldiers; payment by the division of referred claims of bounties and other arrears to living claimants, which may be thus summarily stated:

To troops in service.....	\$20,078,855
To mustered-out troops.....	3,300,000
To Treasury certificates.....	10,614,000
To referred claims.....	8,765,602
Total.....	\$42,758,457

At the date of my last annual report there were in this department: Paymasters of the old establishment, 25; additional paymasters, 54. Total, 79. There were subsequently appointed in the establishment the complement (thirty-five) authorized by the act to increase and fix the military peace establishment, approved July 28, 1866, making of regular paymasters created and now in service, 60. Reduction of additional paymasters during the fiscal year, 37, leaving still in service 21. Total of both classes now in service, 81.

Of the twenty-one additional paymasters still retained, ten are on duty in the division of referred claims, attached to this bureau for the payment of bounty and other claims of discharged volunteers, ten are distributed to the several geographical pay districts to meet the large payments of Treasury certificates for bounties and arrears to heirs of deceased Volunteers, and one, on the application of the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, by authority of the Secretary of War, is serving as a disbursing agent in that Bureau.

In my last report I explained the absolute necessity of continuing in service twenty additional paymasters (beside the sixty of the Regular Army provided for by law but not then appointed), growing out of the extraordinary labors imposed by recent enactments giving bounties, extra pay, etc. That necessity still exists in all its force, though it is expected a further reduction may be practicable before the end of the current year. In this connection I take occasion to report that, as the adjustment and payment of the claims which give rise to the necessity adverted to above, is service pertaining almost exclusively to the Volunteer forces, the retention of additional paymasters to perform that service is sanctioned by the law which creates them and prescribes their tenure (act of July 5, 1863, chapter 162).

The clerical force employed in this bureau, exclusive of the paymasters' clerks serving with the officers attached to the division of referred claims, numbered at the date of my last annual report one hundred and sixty-five clerks, the maximum war allowance provided by law.

As the work of examination of the immense accumulation of war vouchers has advanced during the past year, a gradual reduction of the clerical force has been practicable. For many months past no new appointments have been made to fill the numerous vacancies (thirty-one) which have occurred by resignations, dismissals, and other casualties. That work being at this time very nearly completed, it has become my duty to make a further large reduction. Accordingly, orders have been given for the discharge, at the close of the present month, of forty-nine bureau clerks, leaving still employed seventy-five. This last number exceeds by ten the peace complement allowed to the bureau by the various laws on the subject—an excess which may, doubtless, be disposed of during the current fiscal year.

The periodical payments to the Army, with its innumerable subdivisions scattered over a vast expanse of territory, have been made throughout the year with uninterrupted regularity, except in a few instances where insuperable obstacles have prevented. During the prevalence of epidemic yellow fever on the Gulf coast it has not been possible, by reason of quarantine restrictions and other impediments, for paymasters to reach several of the posts in Texas. Then, too, the great difficulty of access and of adequate protection to several of the garrisons in the extremes of Montana, Idaho, Arizona and Utah, have rendered it utterly impracticable to pay them with strict regularity and promptness. It is not believed, however, that the irregularity in these few instances has subjected the troops to material inconvenience, or that there is disposition, as there certainly is no reasonable cause, of complaint on their part.

I am able now to repeat the assurance of my last annual report, that there has occurred no serious failure or omission in the performance of the laborious duties devolving on the officers of this department. They have exhibited, especially those serving on the frontiers, a degree of courage, energy, zeal and probity most commendable and praiseworthy.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTIES.

The subject of the payment of the additional bounties granted by the act of Congress of July 25, 1866, and by the same act specially imposed on this department, is one of such interest throughout the country that I deem it proper for the general information to annex to this report a brief exposition of its history and progress, not alone to the end of the fiscal year, which limits the preceding portion of this report, but continued to the present date. The act referred to provides for its execution by the paymaster-general, "under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War." The gravity of the subject, involving such heavy expenditures of money and affecting the interests of so large a number of citizens, prompted the Secretary of War to refer the preparation of the regulations to the careful deliberation of a board of military officers composed of gentlemen of large experience and of the highest intelligence and judgment. The rules and regulations thus framed, approved by the Secretary of War, and confirmed as to their legality by the endorsement of the Attorney-General, did not issue from the War Department till the latter part of September. The widest publicity was then at once given them throughout the several States.

Meantime large numbers of the claims had already been received at this office, the applications attached to which proving defective, not conforming in letter or spirit with the regulations, they were necessarily returned to the applicants or their attorneys for amendment. By reason of these delays the examination of the claims was not entered upon until January, 1867.

The chief of the division of referred claims, who has the immediate charge of these bounty payments, in his official report and statement made up to the 15th instant, gives the following facts: Total number of additional bounty claims received and recorded to date..... 407,857
Number paid..... 96,006
Number disallowed..... 9,372
Total number disposed of..... 105,378
Number remaining on hand to be settled..... 302,479

Of this number there are awaiting the receipted vouchers of claimants 4,078; awaiting further information from the records of the Adjutant-General's office, 3,513.

The entire remainder—294,888—are awaiting replies from the Second Auditor of the Treasury (into whose custody the war rolls have all passed) to inquiries forwarded to his office for information indispensable to the payments before closing them out.

The auditor has been able to supply those answers on abstracts from the rolls at the rate of only twelve to fifteen thousand cases per month, and, of course, the work in this office is limited by that supply. If it were otherwise, or were practicable for the auditor on his part to increase the supply, the payments could be expedited in the proportion of such increase.

It is believed that with the present capacity of the division of referred claims, with its perfected facilities and admirable management under the supervision of its energetic chief, double the monthly number of cases could be paid and disposed of and the whole be completed within another year from the present date. As a special committee has been organized by the House of Representatives to make inquiry and investigation of this matter and report what means, if any, can be devised to expedite the final payment of the additional bounties, I refrain from suggestions on the subject.

The total of 407,857 applications received, acknowledged, recorded and examined, and of them, 105,378 fully settled, with an expenditure of \$9,352,797; and this chiefly within a period of eight months, together with 31,000 claims for ordinary bounty and arrears of pay, with a further expenditure of \$3,353,203, making an aggregate of nearly \$13,000,000 ascertained and transmitted in small amounts to the numerous individual claimants within a less period than one full year. These facts and figures demonstrate the value and magnitude of the labor performed by the Division of Referred Claims. They are the results made possible only through the exercise of careful industry, unsurpassing pains and application. Furthermore, it is most gratifying to know and to state that there has not been ascertained a single instance of delinquency or wrong on the part of any officers of the division; nothing in the whole extent of their perplexing labors affecting injuriously the rights or interests of claimants or of the Government. The services of all, chief and subordinate, have been rendered with singular fidelity and ability, entitling them to the highest commendation.

RECONSTRUCTION DISBURSEMENTS.

The following is the order assigning me to the supervision of these disbursements:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, April 10, 1867. }

Ordered—That the appropriation of five hundred thousand dollars by the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 30, 1867, be disbursed under the direction of the Paymaster-General, and that he assign an officer of his bureau in each of the five Military Districts to make such disbursements, under regulations to be prescribed by the Paymaster-General, and approved by the Secretary of War.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst Adj. Gen.

I proceeded forthwith to the execution of this order. The paymasters for the several districts were designated and ordered at once to repair to their respective district headquarters. Instructions in detail were prepared, approved and transmitted to them. The necessary requisitions were issued and the remittances were made. I continued the duty in like manner and under like authority after the further appropriation of one million was made by joint resolution of July 19, 1867.

The following statement exhibits the amount appropriated, the amounts received and disbursed by each paymaster, and the balance on hand according to their last returns:

Date of last Dist. Report.	Amount Sent.	Amount Disbursed.	Balance in Paymasters' hands.
1—October 12.....	\$199,444	\$143,307	\$56,136
2—October 12.....	249,272	62,870	186,401
3—October 12.....	175,337	119,675	55,661
4—September 28.....	464,834	408,556	56,278
5—October 8.....	365,840	219,442	146,397
Totals.....	\$1,454,728	\$943,852	\$510,876

Amount in the Treasury to credit of the Second Military District..... \$45,271
Total balance..... \$56,147
Total amount of appropriations..... 1,500,000

The unsatisfied estimates received from several of the districts show a deficiency in the amount appropriated to meet the actual expense incurred. I shall, at the proper time, and when the needed additional amount required shall be ascertained, submit to you a special communication on this subject.

Respectfully submitted,
B. W. BRICE,
Paymaster-General.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the given dates. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead Letter Office, Washington.

NOVEMBER 9TH.

ARMY.

Fairchild, E. E., Lieutenant, 9th Hanson, D. D., Surgeon, 34th U. S. Colored Troops.
Farris, Sam'l P., Brevet Major, Wood, R. C., Brevet Brigadier-Captain 30th N. Y. Inf.

NAVY.

Adams, Larkin P.
Farling, W. A., practice ship Saratoga.
Gallion, Cuisinier, frigate Colorado.
Gaynor, Phillip, steamer Desoto.

NOVEMBER 13TH.

ARMY.

Allaire, A. G., Lieut.-Colonel.
Barnard, Levi P., Second Lieut., 9th U. S. Cavalry.
Chambers, John J., Lieut., late 38th U. S. Colored Troops.
Farris, S. P., Brevet Major, Capt. 3d U. S. Infantry.

NAVY.

Breevort, Isaac B., U. S. S. Piscataqua.
Donovan, Jeremiah, on the Portsmouth.
Donovan, Pat'k, U. S. S. Saranac.

ARTIFICERS AND WAGONERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
WASHINGTON, November 8, 1867. }

General Orders No. 95.
The act of July 28, 1866, authorizes the appointment in a cavalry company of one wagoner, and in an artillery and infantry company of two artificers and one wagoner each.
The practice of failing to appoint the artificers and wagoners authorized, while soldiers are reported on extra duty as mechanics and teamsters, will be at once discontinued. The employment and payment of men on extra duty in such cases is hereby prohibited.
By command of General Grant.
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 2.—First Assistant Engineer G. L. M. Maccarty, to duty on board the *Saco*.

First Assistant Engineer W. H. King, to temporary duty on board the *Wampanoag*.

NOVEMBER 4.—Assistant Paymaster J. G. Hobbs, to duty on board the *Academy*.

NOVEMBER 5.—Chief Engineer F. C. Dade, to duty as a member of a board in session at Philadelphia of which Chief Engineer Garvin is president.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 2.—First Assistant Engineer John Purdy, from temporary duty connected with the *Wampanoag*, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., by December 1st next.

First Assistant Engineer James M. Hobby, from duty on board the *Saco*, and placed on waiting orders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOVEMBER 6.—The Retiring Board in session at Philadelphia of which Rear-Admiral Stringham is president has been dissolved.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 2.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer John D. Thompson, to duty on board the picket launch at Panama, U. S. of Colombia.

NOVEMBER 4.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer S. B. Roane, to duty on board the *Saco*.

NOVEMBER 5.—Acting Master H. R. Baker, and Acting Ensign M. M. Gorman, to duty at the Naval Station, Mound City, Ill.

Acting Master H. Poole, to duty on board the *Academy*.

NOVEMBER 7.—Mate Edward A. Winn, to duty at Mound City, Ill.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 2.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant S. Nickerson, from duty on board the *Saginaw*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Master Thomas Nelson, from duty on board the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer H. W. Speights, from duty on board the *Academy*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Third Assistant Engineer George Disney, from duty on board the *Saco*, and ordered to the *Academy*.

NOVEMBER 4.—Acting Master T. M. Gardner, from duty on board the *Pensacola*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Ensign F. W. Fagan, from duty on board the *Saginaw*, and placed on waiting orders.

Mate Joseph S. Leon, from duty on board the *Academy*, and granted leave for discharge.

NOVEMBER 5.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant John K. Winn, from duty on board the *Independence*, and placed on waiting orders.

Acting Masters Thomas McElroy and J. L. Bryant, from duty at Mound City, Ill., and granted leave for discharge.

Acting Second Assistant Engineer W. H. Anderson, and Acting Third Assistant Engineer E. G. Parks, from duty on board the *Buckhorn*, and ordered to the *Glaspoe*.

NOVEMBER 8.—Mate Francis B. McGlincey, from duty at Mound City, Ill., and granted leave for discharge.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

NOVEMBER 1.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer Joseph C. Lewis, of the *Mohican*.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending November 9, 1867:

Charles H. Roosen, landsman, October 21st, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Joseph Thomas, landsman, October 22d, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Joseph Jeanison, seaman, October 23d, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
James Lawrence, landsman, October 23d, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Patrick Denny, landsman, October 24th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Henry Leland, seaman, October 24th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Allen Martin, marine, October 24th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Thomas Carr, landsman, October 25th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Charles Collier, second-class fireman, October 25th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Alexander Duncan, seaman, October 26th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Otto Lepeirne, landsman, October 27th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Richard Foster, landsman, October 28th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Charles Diddier, landsman, October 29th, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Charles B. Levin, ordinary seaman, October 31st, receiving ship *Potomac*, at Philadelphia.
Henry Brown, landsman, October 25th Naval Hospital, Norfolk.
Henry Russell, marine, November 3d, Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H.
Wm. Welber, boatswain's mate, November 3d, U. S. steamer *Portsmouth*, at Norfolk.
Joseph Fenton, landsman, November 2d, Naval Hospital, New York.
Thomas Griffin, seaman, November 5th, Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Peter Smith, landsman, November 2d, U. S. steamer *Sassacus*, at Philadelphia.

MARINE CORPS.

CHANGES, ETC., DURING THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1867.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. R. Kintzing.—Detached from Mare Island, Cal., September 30th, reported for duty and took command of the Philadelphia, Pa., station, October 25th.
Captain C. D. Webb.—Reported for duty and took command of the guard stationed at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., October 7th.
Captain R. W. Huntington.—Returned to headquarters from leave of absence October 3d.

Brevet Captain H. B. Lowry.—On the 30th October ordered to be detached from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and report for duty.

Brevet Captain F. H. Corrie.—Detached from receiving ship *New Hampshire*, and ordered to proceed to New York and report for duty on board the receiving ship *Vermont*.

First Lieutenant Wm. B. Remy.—Joined at headquarters for duty October 5th.

First Lieutenant George W. Welles.—On the 8th October obtained leave of absence for fifteen days from October 15th.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Gabauden.—Reported at Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty, October 1st; sick in barracks.

Second Lieutenant E. R. Robinson.—Reported at Brooklyn, N. Y., for duty, October 23d.

Second Lieutenant F. H. Harrington.—Detached from Mare Island, Cal., September 30th; reported for duty at headquarters, Washington, October 24th.

Second Lieutenant E. Rittenhouse Miller.—Reported at Philadelphia for duty October 22d.

Second Lieutenant John H. Sherrburne.—Detached from Gosport, Va., October 9th; joined at Boston, Mass., for duty, October 16th.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

PROMOTIONS.

NOVEMBER 2.—First Assistant Engineer Levi Coit, to be Chief Engineer, vice George W. Jones, deceased.

The following second lieutenants to be first, viz: George W. Bailey, vice H. H. Andrews, resigned; Charles A. Abbey, vice Edward S. Dickerson, deceased.

The following third lieutenants to be second, viz: Joseph K.

Kelso, vice George Riley, deceased; Fredk. M. Munger, vice Joseph C. Hansen, resigned; M. Grant Woodward, vice G. W. Bailey, promoted; Henry L. Bennett, vice Charles A. Abbey, promoted. New appointments to third: Walter Walton, vice Kelso, promoted; W. C. Coulson, vice Munger, promoted; Richard Canfield, vice Woodward, promoted.

ARMY GAZETTE.

CHANGES OF STATION.

The following changes in stations of companies of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, U. S. Army, have been reported to the War Department since last report:

CAVALRY.

Companies F and H, First Cavalry, at last report were on Indian expedition. Address through headquarters of the regiment, Fort Vancouver, W. T.

October 23.—Company L, Second Cavalry, ordered to Fort McPherson, Neb.

October 29.—Company F, Seventh Cavalry, ordered to Fort Harker, Kansas.

Company C, Tenth Cavalry, now stationed at Camp Grierson, Kansas, since June, 1867.

Company H, Tenth Cavalry, station unknown. Address through headquarters of the regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas.

ARTILLERY.

Company E, Fifth Artillery, joined at Barrancas, Fla., October 20, 1867.

INFANTRY.

October 25.—Company H, Thirtieth Infantry, ordered to Fort D. A. Russell, D. T.

October 12.—Company A, Fifth Infantry, ordered to Fort Lyon, C. T.

Company D, Fifth Infantry, ordered to Fort Reynolds, C. T. October 23.—Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry, under orders to Washington, D. C.

October 23.—Companies F and I, Twentieth Infantry, ordered to remain at Monroe, La.—(October 24, they were ordered to Baton Rouge, La.)

October 29.—Company A, Eighteenth Infantry, assigned to post of Fort Reno, D. T.

October 24.—Company B, Thirty-seventh Infantry, left Cedar Point, C. T., for Fort Union, N. M.

PURCHASES AND CONTRACTS AT MILITARY POSTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, November 12, 1867.

General Orders No. 97.

The following regulations have been received from the War Department, and are published for the government of all concerned, with a view to a more economical administration of the affairs of the Army, and to a more uniform and systematic method of letting contracts for supplies or services required:

All commanding officers, and especially those of military departments and districts, will see that early estimates and timely contracts are made for supplies for the several posts in their respective commands. The duty of advertising for proposals for supplies, etc., should be imposed upon the chief quartermasters and commissaries; but commanding officers will, themselves, be held responsible for its proper performance or for the punishment of the officer who neglects it.

All purchases and contracts for supplies or services for the Army, except personal services, when the public exigencies do not require the immediate delivery of the article or performance of the service, shall be made by advertising a sufficient time previously for proposals respecting the same. When supplies, etc., are required, advertisement shall be made for a reasonable time to allow persons at a distance to compete for the contract, and when the contract is awarded a proper time will be given the contractor to make deliveries of the supplies or to furnish the transportation. The time allowed in each case will be set forth in the advertisement, which will also state by whose authority or by whose order it is published.

Proposals for supplies received by officers of, or doing duty in, the Quartermaster's or Commissary Department, in accordance with previous advertisements, will, after having been carefully examined, indorsed, and abstracted, be submitted, with their recommendations as to the proper bidder to whom the contract should be given, to the commanding officers of the departments in which they are serving, upon whom will hereafter rest the responsibility of awarding the contracts to the proper persons.

Slight informalities on the part of the bidder, in complying strictly with the terms of the advertisement, should not necessarily lead to the rejection of the bid made by him, but the interests of the Government should be fully considered in the final award of the contract.

At every post where it is possible, fuel and hay shall be procured by the labor of the troops, and the department commander shall designate the posts for which, in default of this, contracts may be made.

The labor of troops or Government employees, or public means of transportation, shall not be used to enable contractors to fulfill contracts, unless in case of manifest necessity, when it shall be done only on the written authority of the post commander, and full deduction shall be made for such service.

The chief quartermaster and the chief commissary of each military division and department will carefully supervise all estimates and requisitions for supplying military posts in their Departments, with special reference to the cheapest markets and the most economical routes of transportation.

Contracts will not be made at interior posts unless specially ordered, and will not be so ordered unless the stores required can be supplied at such interior posts more economically than if sent from other markets, or from general depots. All contracts will be made out in the name of, and signed by, the chief quartermaster or chief commissaries themselves. Such officers should receive from their commanders timely notice of all contemplated movements of troops and of any probable increase or diminution of force at any particular post, with a view to control the proper and economical distribution of supplies.

No contract for furnishing supplies or transportation to the Army will be considered in force until it has received the approval of the proper department commander. And when such department is located in the Military Division of the Missouri or Pacific until such contract is approved by the commanding officer of such division, with the exception of that where a post is very remote from department headquarters, the commanding officer of the district in which such post is located will be required to take this action. It will, therefore, be inserted, as a condition in all contracts, that they are made subject to the approval of such commanding officers.

In cases where supplies or service of a general character are required, as for larger quantities of stores to be delivered at general depots, or for the regular routes of transportation west of the Mississippi River, the proposals, after being indorsed and abstracted, will be forwarded direct to the chiefs of the respective bureaus in Washington City for their action and instructions, with the recommendations of the officer advertising for the supplies or service.

Contracts shall be made in quadruplicate, to be disposed of as follows: One to be kept by the officer signing the contract; one by the contractor; two to be sent to the chief of the proper bureau in Washington City (one of these, with an abstract of the bids and a copy of each bid and advertisement, to be retained in that bureau, and the other to be transmitted to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury); and the fifth to be sent by the officer making and signing the same to the Returns Office of the Department of the Interior, within thirty days after the contract is made, together with bids, offers and proposals connected therewith, and a copy of any advertisement in the case, the said copies or papers in relation to each contract to be attached together, sealed and numbered in regular order, numerically, according to the number of papers composing the whole return.

The Secretary of War (ad interim) desires to impress upon all branches of the military service the necessity of greater economy in public expenditures, and of the curtailment in every department of the service of the present expenses, wherever the requirements of the service will permit such reduction.

By command of General Grant.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SECOND DIVISION.—The canvass for the command of this division is still being carried on with much spirit, although there is not much probability that the appointment will be made this month. An effort is being made in certain quarters to excite the National Guard of Kings County, to endeavor to have one of themselves appointed to the vacant major-generalship to the exclusion of officers who have been in the Volunteer service. The organ of one of the malcontents, who number less than a score all told, tells us that "it is distinctly announced at Albany, that service in the National Guard is a barrier to promotion therein. That all the higher appointments are to be made from Volunteer officers, to the exclusion of those of the Guard," and we are also told elsewhere by the same paper that "this is mainly started and advocated by that class of Volunteer officers appointed during the war without regard to merit or qualification." We are happy to say, however, that the writer of the above extracts by no means expresses the feelings of even a respectable minority of members of the division, for we have yet to find one of them who would object to serve under a competent officer who held a Volunteer commission during the rebellion. Nothing could be more unfair or unjust than the attempt to excite a prejudice against officers who went from the State service in that of the United States at the call of the President. The utter folly of this line of argument, however, is evident when it is remembered that of the two most prominent candidates, General Molinoux resigned the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Twenty-third National Guard to join a Volunteer regiment, while General Jourdan now commands the Thirtieth regiment of Brooklyn.

It is not the part of patriots or good citizens to object to the advancement of an officer because in time of peril he went forth to the defence of our common country, and yet Brigadier-General Crooke does not hesitate to take such ground. Fortunately this opinion is not one which is likely to gain ground with the members of the division who are desirous of honoring those who in the camp and on the battle-field showed the value of the lessons they had learned at home in time of peace. There are a few officers who have already forgotten the joy with which the news of the passage of the ten-year law was received by the members of the National Guard. Each year, however, the remorseless sickle of Father Time calls for new victims, among whom a would-be major-general will ere long be numbered.

PARADE ON EVACUATION DAY.—We publish elsewhere General Shaler's order for a parade of the First division on the 25th inst. In the parade last year at this time, the line of march was not well arranged, as the head of the column came near cutting off its rear. The same plan will be adopted on Evacuation Day which gave so much satisfaction last Fourth of July, and New York will be treated to another punctual and satisfactory parade. The division is under great obligations to General Shaler for practically demonstrating that it, like any other body of soldiers can parade at the appointed hour. We hope that everybody who is interested in military matters and did not witness the July parade, will be on hand on the 25th to see how simple a thing it is to do things in a soldierly manner when the commanding officer is competent for his position. Long live General Shaler and his punctual parades.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE.—It is reported in Albany that Major-General Francis C. Barlow is a candidate for the command of the Second division. We believe that General Barlow is not a resident of the division district, although the rumor reaches us through reliable sources.

SECOND REGIMENT.—Brigadier-General William G. Ward has ordered a General Court-martial to assemble at the armory of the Second regiment of Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., corner of Hall place and Seventh street, in the city of New York, on Saturday, 23d day of November instant, at ten o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as possible, for the trial of Captains John W. Leonard, Company A; John Mullally, Company G; William D. Marsh, Company B; and Second Lieutenant William J. Orr, Company C—all of the Second regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major and Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Bell, Seventy-first Infantry; Captain John Ray, Second Infantry; Captain Charles I. McGowan, Twelfth Infantry. Major George R. Schieffelin, judge-advocate of the brigade, will attend the court in his official capacity. The interests of the service requiring immediate example, the court is directed to sit without regard to hours.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Pursuant to the provisions of Section 250 of the Military Code, General Ward has directed a brigade Court-martial to assemble at the armory of the Twelfth regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., corner of Fourth street and Broadway, on Wednesday, the 27th of November instant, at eight o'clock P. M., of that day, for the trial of delinquent officers returned as absent from parade or drill during the year. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Knox McAfee, Twelfth regiment Infantry; Captain Sylvester Murphy, Second regiment Infantry; Captain Orlando P. Smith, Seventy-first regiment Infantry.

COMPANY F, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election will be held at the armory of the Seventh regiment on Saturday evening, the 16th instant, at eight o'clock, to fill the offices of first and second lieutenant of Company F, of that regiment. An election of non-commissioned officers, to fill vacancies caused by resignations and promotions, will be held immediately after the election of lieutenants. Corporal Fred. B. Bassett has resigned.

COMPANY D, EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Private Gilbert Hamilton, who, for eight years (up to the time of his death), has been an active member of this company, died at his residence on Tuesday, October 29th. On Thursday his remains, under escort of the company, were taken to Eleventh street cemetery and interred with military honors. At a meeting of the company, held at their rooms on Tuesday evening, 12th inst., a committee was appointed to draft a set of resolutions, to be presented to the friends of the deceased. The members of the company will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

M. Carey, James Bryan, and Josiah Mahon, of Company D, having served the full term as required by law, have been honorably discharged.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY.—The Fall inspections of the regiments of the First division, were ended by the inspection of the First Cavalry at Tompkins square, on Friday afternoon, the 8th inst. Several important changes have taken place in this regiment during the past year and there is now nothing to hinder it from taking a high stand except the neglect or want of ability of its officers. The equipment of this regiment is very good, and we were glad to notice that each squadron (company) carried a guidon

marked with its letter. The men made a very good and uniform appearance, but we noticed that one squadron wore white instead of black belts. The formation being in one rank, the line was formed diagonally across the square, from the northeast to the southwest. After the line was formed the regiment band beat down the line and back. The horses of the band were not quite as gentle as they should have been and it was rather amusing to see the efforts of some of the players on the larger instruments to get in a blast occasionally it not oftener. There was entirely too much moving about of both officers and men while the music was beating off. The inspection was made by Major E. H. Kent, the brigade inspector, the regiment being reviewed by Colonel Brinker, who was accompanied by Major Kent and Captains Heyser and Davis, of the brigade staff. The lieutenant-colonel, who commanded the regiment during the review, was not at all well posted in his duties. The color-bearer, who was placed to indicate the station of the reviewing officer, very erroneously passed down the line with him instead of remaining where he was originally stationed. During the review the men were not steady enough. In breaking into column the platoons wheeled to the right successively, instead of all at the same time. After the band had passed the reviewing officer it attempted a sort of left countermarch, which for a moment created some confusion by impeding the progress of the column. The regiment made a good appearance while passing at a walk and the fronts were pretty well preserved when it passed at a trot, although a large number of the men found it necessary under these circumstances, to take the reins in both hands, which decidedly spoiled their military appearance. The review of the First was quite as good as that of any other National Guard Cavalry regiment we have witnessed this year, although there is still much room for improvement. After the review the line was formed on two sides of the square, under the superintendence of the colonel, instead of in its former position. Why did not the lieutenant-colonel attend to this? As the colonel assumed command before the close of the review the regiment did not present sabres at its close. This was decidedly irregular and looked very much as if the lieutenant-colonel was unable to manœuvre the command. A field officer who is not able to command his regiment in a ceremony like this, cannot know much about his duties. Considering the difficulties under which this regiment has labored, it made a very creditable appearance on inspection. In 1866, the First Cavalry inspected 292 present, 120 absent, 412 total. The following abstract gives the figures for this year:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	5	3	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	2	2	4
Company A.....	45	11	56
Company B.....	50	8	58
Company C.....	47	17	64
Company D.....	56	36	92
Company E.....	50	19	69
Company F.....	61	1	62
Company G.....	42	4	46
Company H.....	45	2	47
Band.....	12	..	12
Total.....	415	93	508

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Wm. G. Ward has issued the following order: Colonel T. W. Parmele having reported for duty previous to the termination of his leave of absence, will immediately resume command of the Seventy-first Infantry.

The thanks of the commanding general are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockafellar, and to Major and Brevet Brigadier-General John H. Bell, for the manner in which they have respectively discharged their duties as regimental commanders.

EIGHTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—The following are the figures of the official return of the inspection of this regiment:

	Present.	Absent.	Total.
Field and staff.....	6	2	8
Non-commissioned staff.....	9	3	12
Band.....	20	..	20
Company A.....	29	24	53
Company B.....	47	21	68
Company C.....	34	35	69
Company D.....	24	34	58
Company E.....	25	28	53
Company F.....	19	60	79
Company G.....	28	30	58
Company H.....	39	30	69
Company I.....	27	17	44
Company K.....	30	34	64
Total.....	366	316	682

Company C of this regiment had one sergeant, one drummer, and one fife present, and all its officers and privates absent. We would suggest that the funeral of this company be ordered at once, as the corpse has long been ready. Company F had twelve privates present and fifty-one absent. A dose of consolidation pills might improve the condition of this company, or else a *quant. suff.* of disbandment cathartic.

FIFTEENTH HEAVY ARTILLERY.—The third annual ball and flag presentation of the Fifteenth regiment New York Heavy Artillery Veteran Union will be held at Sulzer's Harmony Rooms, Essex street, on Wednesday evening, the 20th instant. John J. Diehl, Jr., is president of this association, and John C. Wieland, Gustavus Lincke, and Charles Wels, are the committee of arrangements.

AN INCIDENT.—A good many ludicrous mistakes occurred while the New York National Guard were in the United States service, which are well known throughout the various regiments, but do not often appear in print. These blunders were usually owing to the fact that a number of the officers in high position were not acquainted with the usages of the service. On one occasion a certain brigadier-general, when riding out with his staff, happened to pass near the guard tent of one of his regiments. The general had, perhaps, never seen a guard turn out before, and consequently did not acknowledge the compliment until his attention was called to it by one of his staff. "Is that intended for me?" said the general; "I thought they were having company drill." The foregoing can scarcely be taken as an evidence of the general's familiarity with military forms and ceremonies, and yet we are informed that he is busily engaged urging his claims for the position of major-general on account of length of service. We have instituted inquiries as to his ability to drill a brigade, but can gain no information on this point, as we have not been able to find any one who has seen him attempt it. If, after some twenty years' service, an officer does not know the significance of turning out the guard, how long will it take him to fit himself for the position of division commander? Time enough has hardly elapsed since the three months' campaign, so that the general alluded to may yet be in time for the next vacancy after the present one if he does not fall under the ten years' law before that time.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel T. W. Parmele has resumed command of this regiment, although his leave of absence has not

expired. The colonel has issued the following order: The commissioned officers will assemble for instruction at the Centre Market armory, on Wednesday evening of each week (in citizens' dress). Roll call at eight o'clock. The resignation of Captain George I. Tyson is announced, and the election of Second Lieutenant John W. Wilson, vice Eli F. Bruce.

Discharged—Private, Theodore H. Scott, Company H, expiration of service.

Expulsion—Privates Herman Fleischer, Company G, 150 Orchard street; J. J. Brackenbury, Company D, 88 John street; John Otten, Company D, corner of Charles and West streets; John H. Hughes, Company D, 30 Sheriff street.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Rockefeller, of this regiment, has recently been married, and we wish him many happy years of wedded felicity.

RETAINING COMMISSIONS.—We apprehend some of the officers of the National Guard have never read Section 221 of the code, or they would not have retained commissions sent them beyond the time allowed by law. The section alluded to provides that "any commissioned officer who shall retain a commission received by him for any subaltern for more than thirty days, without giving notice by mail or otherwise to the person entitled to it, shall be liable to pay a fine not exceeding twenty-five dollars, to be imposed by the proper court-martial, on the complaint of any officer interested." We know of one instance in which an officer retained a commission for nearly a year.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Since the issue of the order changing the bill of dress of this regiment, a large number of the members have had their old uniform changed to the new fatigue. To insure uniformity of appearance the regiment will parade with overcoats on the 25th.

REGIMENTAL COLORS.—The attention of regimental commanders is invited to the second paragraph of General Shaler's order, which we publish elsewhere. Hereafter regiments will be allowed to carry only two colors, one of which must be those of the United States.

FORM FOR ORDERS.—Such officers as desire to model the form of their orders after that used in the Regular Service, can take for a model an official copy of General Orders No. 11, from headquarters of the First division, which is in all respects exactly in accordance with the form of order issued from the War Department.

NINTH REGIMENT.—The following promotions in the non-commissioned staff of this regiment were made on Friday evening, the 8th instant: Quartermaster-Sergeant John B. Taylor to be sergeant-major, vice Spelman, resigned; Commissary Sergeant Wm. P. Slater to be quartermaster sergeant, vice Taylor, promoted; and Wm. J. Close to be commissary sergeant, vice Slater, promoted.

COLORS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD.—Mr. Brandon recently testified before the New York City Board of Audit that he furnished various regiments constituting the National Guard stands of colors amounting to \$9,071 49, during the years 1866 and 1867. Rather steep that. Does any body know what became of the colors presented to the regiments which were disbanded?

BAND CONCERTS.—Grafulla's Band will commence its seventh series of concerts on Saturday evening, the 23d inst. As the band of the Seventh regiment has deservedly gained a high reputation for the excellence of its selections and performance, its concerts are always well attended by the members of the regiment and their friends. Last Spring this band was furnished with a complete set of new instruments, made according to Schreiber's patent, but have hitherto given only one concert with them at the armory. All those who attend Grafulla's concerts this season will be sure of being well pleased.

COMPANY K, SEVENTH REGIMENT.—An election was held at the armory of the Seventh regiment, on Wednesday evening, the 13th, to fill the vacancy in Company K, caused by the resignation of First Lieutenant James Ray. Colonel Emmons Clark presided at the election, which resulted in the choice of Corporal Lindsay R. Richardson, by a vote of 46 out of 57. An election of non-commissioned officers was subsequently held, when Corporal F. W. Houghton was elected First Sergeant, vice H. E. Gawtry, resigned; and Privates Burckle, Reed and Van Rensselaer were elected corporals. First Sergeant Houghton is by his promotion transferred to the right of the company from the extreme left, as, being the shortest corporal, he and the shortest man of the company invariably formed the extreme left file. First Lieutenant Richardson is one of the most attentive members of the company and is a very good selection for the position to which he has been elected.

COMPANY B, TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—We received last week a very handsomely gotten-up notification that Company B, of the Twenty-second regiment, would be at home on Monday evening, the 11th inst. We were not at first certain whether it was the intention of the company to give a ball or reception, but found on repairing to the armory that it was the occasion of the sixth anniversary of the connection of Company B with the Twenty-second regiment. These anniversaries have usually been celebrated by the company in one way or another, and this year it was determined to give a stag party. The members of the company are, without being dissipated, a lively set of young men, and are full of devices for willing away an evening. The amusements on last Monday consisted of singing, dancing, speeches, etc., ending with a fine collation and more speeches. In this way a very pleasant evening was spent, the sixth being one of the most enjoyable affairs of this kind which has taken place since the organization of the company.

Among those who were present were Brigadier-General Aspinwall and staff, Colonel Post, Lieutenant-Colonel Remmey, and others. General Aspinwall made a speech, in which he complimented the company very highly, calling it the nerve of the Twenty-second regiment. Colonel Van Riper, of the New Jersey Militia, who was among the invited guests, made the company a present of eight valuable books on military subjects. In 1866, Company B inspected a larger number of men present than any other in the division, but since that time a number of its members have formed themselves into a new company, E, under the command of Captain Camp, Lieutenant Thomas H. Cullen retaining command of the original company.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—The right wing of this command, comprising Companies C, D, H, K, F, will assemble in fatigue uniform, with leggings, at the State arsenal, corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, on Monday evening, November 18th. The left wing, comprising Companies B, I, A, G, and E, will assemble as above, on Tuesday evening, November 19th. Line on each occasion will be formed at eight p.m., precisely. Field and staff will report

to the colonel; non-commissioned staff and field music of each wing to the adjutant fifteen minutes before the time of formation.

Promotions.—Second Lieutenant John H. French, of Company I, to be captain, vice Raynor, resigned; rank from October 31st; Sergeant-Major H. B. Wilson, to be second lieutenant of Company I, vice French, promoted; rank from October 31st.

Appointments—Non-Commission Staff.—Quartermaster Sergeant William H. Kirby, Jr., to be sergeant-major, vice Wilson, promoted; Sergeant R. A. Riker, Company G, to be quartermaster sergeant, vice Kirby, promoted.

Discharges.—William Umminger, Company F, October 20th; Robert H. Robinson, Company F, October 20th; Thomas Hendry, Company A, October 20th; Benjamin Chambers, Company H, November 8th, expiration of term of service.

STANDING ON CEREMONY.—At the recent inspection of one of the Brooklyn regiments, the colonel commanding it would neither waive his rank and give the major, who was the inspecting officer, a review, or take the review himself. He compromised the matter by taking command of the regiment himself, and making the lieutenant-colonel reviewing officer. A brilliant idea, that!

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—Captain David S. Brown and Captain George J. ClanRanald, who were tried before a general court-martial, of which Major Robert Leonard, of the Fourth regiment, was president, have been acquitted of the charges and specifications preferred against them. The following is an extract from General Aspinwall's order announcing the fact:

Captains Brown and ClanRanald are released from arrest, and will report for duty to Colonel George P. Post, commanding Twenty-second Infantry, N. G. The commanding general, in approving the proceedings as above, deems it proper to make the following comments:

An officer absent from his command, although he may not be responsible for the proper discharge of duties which would devolve upon him were he present, should, upon resuming command, see that the duties temporarily delegated to another had been duly discharged.

Further: Officers should understand that all official communications, which by their nature call for a reply, should be promptly responded to. Simple courtesy and the requirements of the service demand this; and that officers fail in duty by permitting such to remain unanswered.

The commanding general has approved of the finding in the case of Captain ClanRanald, because he is satisfied Captain ClanRanald acted under a misapprehension.

EVACUATION DAY PARADE.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
New York, November 13, 1867.

General Orders No. 11.

This division will assemble for parade on Monday, 25th instant (Evacuation Day) in the following order: The First brigade Infantry on West Sixteenth street; the Second brigade Infantry on West Fifteenth street; the Third brigade Infantry on West Fourteenth street; the Fourth brigade Infantry on West Thirteenth street; the First brigade Cavalry on West Twelfth street. The right of each brigade will rest on Fifth avenue.

Brigade commanders will promptly report to Brevet Major-General J. E. Hamblin, chief of staff, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.

At 1:30 o'clock p.m., the command "March" will be given, when the First brigade Infantry will move down Fifth avenue, followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above named.

The line of march will be down Fifth avenue, through Waverley place, Broadway, Canal street, Bowery, Fourth avenue, Twenty-third street, Madison avenue, Thirty-fourth street, and down Fifth avenue to Twenty-third street.

The avenues and streets above enumerated, from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the division parade ground for the day.

As the command passes the Fifth avenue Hotel, the honors of a marching salute will be paid to his Excellency Reuben E. Fenton, Governor of the State.

Commanding officers will conform to the General Rules for Reviews, as laid down in paragraph 12, Appendix 11, Upton's Tactics. Hereafter every regiment in this division will parade with two colors, one of which shall be the National Color.

By order of Major-General Alex. Shaler.

Jos. E. HAMBLIN,
Brevet Major-General, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.—The second annual drill for the possession of a green silk guidon (awarded every Fall to the best-drilled company in the regiment), took place Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, upon the parade ground of the Common. The weather was fine, but cold. The regiment assembled at two o'clock, and the drill commenced about three. A large number of spectators lined the hill overlooking the ground, and took quite an interest in the proceedings. There appeared to have been no concerted action between the commanders of companies that competed as to what movements were necessary to be done, consequently some companies executed many more movements than others, although we believe no company went through the entire list of company movements or manual of arms. The drill was according to Casey. Only six companies competed, and one of them, it is understood, was composed of detachments from its own and two other companies.

The first company was D, Captain Michael Scanlan commanding, 22 men strong. Their drill was fair.

The second company was I, Captain Bernard F. Finan, with 38 men. The men were neatly dressed, and uniform in appearance, with the exception of a few with white gloves. The company movements were very well done. The manual of arms was also very finely executed. The captain's commands were sharp and electrical, and in good time. Every man made his piece ring as he handled it, and the manual was executed with remarkable precision. The few men who could not keep their hands down where they belonged were the only blemishes noticeable.

The third company was A, Captain Timothy Teaffe, with 47 men. Quite a number of spectators present expected to see Company A win the guidon. The company came near winning it last year, but candor compels us to say that they did not drill as well on this occasion. In the double-quick movements neither of the two subaltern officers carried their swords correctly. The company movements were tolerably well executed, but the files were constantly losing the elbow touch and opening gaps in the ranks. The manual was very well executed, but could not compare with that of Company I either in precision of movement or number of changes in arms executed. The men did not appear as neat as those of Company I, and a few wore white gloves.

The fourth company was F, with 38 men, who presented quite an indifferent look, the movements being executed in such a manner as not to be worthy of much attention.

The fifth company was G, with 23 men. We are sorry to say that the remarks made about the previous company will apply to this command also.

The sixth company was H, with 24 men, five of them wearing

white gloves. The appearance and drill of the company were indifferent.

Most of the men move the head and body too much in executing the manual. Two companies appeared before the committee with a faulty company formation. Very few of the file closers understood what to do with their guns during the drill in the manual. The awarding committee consisted of Colonel G. H. Johnston, First Infantry; Captain M. Donovan, Company H, Sixth Infantry; and Captain H. Moore, instructor of infantry tactics to the boys of the Latin and High Schools and the Institute of Technology.

Company I, Captain Finan, who won the flag last year, also won the right to retain it another year. After a short battalion drill, and a march through some of the principal streets, the regiment was dismissed.

THE MAJOR-GENERALSHIP OF THE SECOND DIVISION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In reading the JOURNAL, for the last two weeks particularly, I see you notice General Jourdan and Colonel Molnoux to fill the vacancy of major-general of the Second division of the National Guard, caused by the resignation of Major-General H. B. Duryea. It appears to us soldiers and veterans that you must not be posted as to the merits of other Volunteer officers senior to those two you name (as you say the race is between them), or you would not be guilty of such an unmilitary act as to advocate the placing of a junior over them. There are several officers who have acquitted themselves bravely and honorably during the last war, and senior to either or both the above-named, who should be named for the position. Among them are General Fowler, of the Fourteenth, General Samuel Graham, late Colonel of the Seventeenth regiment National Guard, and Colonel of the Fifth regiment Heavy Artillery, New York Volunteers.

Colonel Graham entered the Militia of this State as a private in 1845; raised a company of light horse artillery; commissioned as captain May, 1848; by his exertions he raised the Seventeenth regiment; commissioned as lieutenant-colonel April, 1852, afterward as colonel, September, 1854, remaining as such until he raised the Fifth Heavy Artillery; was commissioned as its colonel March 6, 1862; served three years and five months until the end of the war, having the largest regiment in the service. It was brigaded, being twenty-five hundred strong; he commanded his brigade until mustered out with it in 1865, and was breveted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious services.

Now, sir, as General Graham was competent to drill the Seventeenth regiment in light artillery and cavalry, that being the arm of service to which it belonged, and the Fifth Heavy Artillery in heavy artillery and infantry—being perfectly conversant with the drill of the four arms of the service, and having passed an examination by a Board of Army officers, receiving a certificate that he was a competent and efficient officer—I leave it to you to judge whether he is not more competent to be put in command of a division than those who profess to know nothing but infantry. As to his seniority there is no doubt, as the above dates of commissions will show.

If it be determined to give the position, as stated, to veteran officers, then, according to seniority and qualification, he ought to receive the appointment. As there should be no political bias, I hope the appointment will be made from those best entitled and qualified to fill the office of major-general.

A READER OF THE JOURNAL AND OLD SOLDIER OF THE SECOND DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 11, 1867.
THE following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, S. N. Y., during the week ending November 9th:

NINETEENTH BRIGADE.

Thaddeus F. Rowland, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant from September 22d, original vacancy.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Horace S. Reynolds, Adjutant, with rank from November 2d, vice J. M. Schoonmaker, promoted.

C. Meach Woolsey, Commissary of Subsistence, with rank from November 2d, original vacancy.

THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Sheldon Moake, Assistant Surgeon, with rank from September 30th, original vacancy.

FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Officers rank June 27th.

Orinial W. Parsons, Captain, vice George S. Oldfield, removed from district.

John A. Miller, First Lieutenant, vice Abram F. Felter, declined.

Alonzo Bedell, Second Lieutenant, vice O. W. Parsons, promoted.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Henry Knief, Captain, with rank from October 9th, vice C. Knipschild, removed from district.

George Murken, Second Lieutenant, with rank from October 9th, original vacancy.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, S. N. Y., have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending November 9th:

November 9th, Twentieth regiment, Colonel J. B. Hardenbergh.

Eighteenth regiment, Second Lieutenant Daniel O. Fisher, to date October 29th.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

COMPANY E, THIRTIETH INFANTRY.—The bounty granted by the act of 1860 for enlistments at remote and distant stations, was abolished by the act of August 3, 1861, sec. 9, which was published in General Orders No. 54, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of 1861.

INQUIRER.—Adjutant-General Thomas is now absent from Washington, inspecting the condition of the national cemeteries throughout the South. We have no information as to when he will complete this duty.

A correspondent asks us the following question:

Can a company expel a member that does not attend drills, parades, or company meetings, but pays his fines and dues? We have some members in the company that I belong to who have not attended more than one or two drills in a whole year, and some that have not attended one; but they seem to pay their fines willingly. It seems to me that there should be a law by which a man could be expelled for not attending to his duty. It is not the money we want: it is the man.

Your company would certainly be justified in expelling such members as those to whom you allude, for the State wants military service of members of the National Guard, and not money. In most of the better regiments there is a provision in the by-laws of each company, that any member who fails to attend three drills in succession is liable to expulsion. This is a good rule, and we should like to see it universally adopted. If men will not attend drills, they should not be entitled to the privileges incident upon belonging to the National Guard. If the members of a company refuse to expel a member who pays his fines but does not attend drills, the Captain will be compelled to give him his certificate at the expiration of his term of service.

SENTINEL.—The officer of the guard is the judge as to whether it is necessary to relieve sentinels oftener than once every two hours. Paragraph 399 of the Regulations does not make a sentinel the judge of what are cases of necessity. It is not safe to disobey an order. If you think you are aggrieved, seek your remedy in the prescribed way; but do not attempt to take the law in your own hands, as such a course is subversive of all military discipline.

NAPOLEON III.

UNDER the title, "How Long, O Lord," the New York Tribune prints the following philippic against the Emperor of the French:

It is within a month of sixteen years since Louis Napoleon struck Liberty an assassin's blow and laid her dead upon the soil of France. He stole upon her in the night, while she watched with faithful eyes the land she had redeemed, and her mortal blow came from the hand of him whom she had set to guard the gates against the foe. Never was there a worse treason since the world began; never was there a treason so little looked for; but never was there one so successful. From that day to this, one of the most cunning, cold-blooded, unscrupulous of tyrants has held his throne, not only against all foreign foes, but against murmurs, discontents and warnings from his own people, and there seems no reason why he should not keep his grip upon the sceptre until death and old age come hand in hand and lead him softly to a peaceful grave. Such lives as his, such deaths as his may be, put to shame all the accepted theories of Providence; to a casual eye they show a God to whom the evil and the good are one; and it is not possible to explain the existence of such unmixt evils, working wide spread ruin and misery unchecked and uncontrolled, by any dogmas of any sect. Before such mysteries we can only stand in silence, happy if they do not strengthen our doubts or drive us into disbelief.

In one sense, it may be allowed that, if the French people like this sort of government, it is no one's business but their own. If they like to have a chain about their necks, let them have it. If they like to have their press gagged, their freedom of speech taken away; if they relish being perpetually watched in their houses, dogged in the streets, questioned for every act, called to account for their comings and goings, told what they may read, and what they may not read, what plays they may see acted, and what songs they may sing—if a nation be sunk so low that it can love such things, for God's sake let it hug this loathsome corpse of life in peace; we can hold our noses and keep to the windward. Meanwhile, it is not a little absurd to hear such a nation forever bragging of its high civilization, and claiming the right to lead the world of ideas as well as the world of national progress. But bragging, though offensive, hurts nobody, and France may be permitted to grovel and to brag unquestioned within her own domain.

It is only when "this vice of kings, this pickpurs of the empire and the rule," steps out of his own kingdom and undertakes to set straight the affairs of other nations as he has done those of his own, that we have a right to complain; and Louis Napoleon has reduced his meddling to such a system that there cannot be a movement for liberty in any part of the world that he does not send his armies to crush it, if possible, at the very least to hinder it, by cruel, desperate and insulting means.

And so completely has his will domineered over the rest of Europe, that until Prussia rose and confronted him, there was no power to say him nay, or that even dared hint displeasure at his acts. England lies at his feet cowering like a threatened hound; her only conquests of late are over the wretched Fenians, whom her own laws have made beggars and exiles; over Indian savages, whom she frightens by a bloodthirstiness more awful than their own, over the merchant vessels of a nation with whom she is at peace. Austria, whose simple-minded heir has been inveigled by his cunning arts into a shameful death, makes haste to Paris to kiss the hands that shed his blood; Russia sends her Emperors to eat his salt who has brought her to open shame, and for a whole Summer long kings, princes, and nobles from every land that is owned by them have made crowns and coronets as familiar in Paris streets as the citizen's hat.

When we were in the mortal agony of our civil war, this man put all his infernal ingenuity at work, and tried both to secure our ruin and to destroy the life of a great neighboring State. Gladly would he have done both, and long and hard he worked to accomplish his purpose. It was a bitter day for him when he found that Americans are not Frenchmen, and that Mexicans are not Italians; a bitter day when the bone to which he had set his teeth was snatched from his paws, and he was beaten to his kennel. But Louis Napoleon learns no lesson. Made the laughing-stock of the world by his disgraceful defeat in Mexico, sneered at for a prophet, scorned for a promise-breaker, he tried again to meddle, and this time with Prussia. All the world knows the end of that meddling, and perhaps there never was a jest so relished by the world as Napoleon's defeat by Bismark. It might almost seem as if fate were bent on forsaking her favorite, if his heel were not still planted on the neck of England and on the head of Italy.

Three times now has this man, acting from his own selfish desires to be thought the controller of events, and driven by his own fears of liberty, prevented Italy from ordering her government as she thinks best. When he first set his blood-hound army at the throat of this fair fugitive from tyranny, all the world cried out at the enormity of his crime. But he defies the conscience of the world, as he defies God and justice, and sat for fifteen years by the side of prostrate Italy holding her chains and threatening her with his sword. Since then the world has watched, heart-sick and weary, waiting for the time when he should release his hold, and lend an ear to the mingled threats and pleading of the world. But we wait in vain. While this man draws his hated breath Italy shall not live, nor her children draw a free breath. Coward that he is, he has at last found one nation too weak to shake off his bonds, and the luxury of tyranny is too great that he should easily forego it. Thwarted in Mexico, snubbed in Prussia, kept in order by America, uneasy at home, he has of late been stunted in his craving for meddling, and must bully Italy while as yet she has no friends to stand up for her. How long shall Napoleon rule to hinder Europe in her yearning for unity and freedom? How long must the world be obliged to sit in patience while one man thwarts the will of millions, and by the mere virtue of a name quenches every noble aspiration of the peoples of Europe, and makes them his own slaves?

RECORD OF CIVILIAN APPOINTMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have the honor to forward you for publication a copy of a circular issued in the regiment to which I belong, suggesting that a similar circular be issued from the headquarters of other regiments, in order to assist Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. Army, in the completion of the arduous task which he has undertaken. A. W. A. GRENADA, MISS., November 2, 1867.

HEADQUARTERS —, Oct. 17, 1867.

SIR: The commanding officer of the regiment directs me to inform you that he has received a communication from Brevet Colonel Guy V. Henry, U. S. Army, who is at present preparing for publication a "Military History of the Officers of the Regular Army appointed from the Volunteers, the Army, and civil life." Colonel Henry earnestly desires to have all such officers of this regiment send him, as soon as possible, all data relating to their military services.

It is the request of the commanding officer of the regiment that you send at once to Colonel Henry, care of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL Office, New York City, a full statement of the services rendered by you since first joining the forces of the United States. Please give full names, place and date of birth, date of first entry in the service, date of receiving and nature of wounds, if any; names of battles in which engaged, dates of promotions, names of any organization in which services have been rendered, and any further information that is necessary to furnish the author with a complete record of your military history.

It is again urged upon you to attend to this matter promptly, in order that the officers of the — may have in the forthcoming history the credit for services rendered that is justly due them.

When you have complied with the above request, you will please notify these headquarters. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

To First Lieutenant —, Adjutant.

RUSSIAN AMERICA.

THE following account of the formal transfer to the United States of the newly acquired Russian Territory, has been received by telegraph:

NEW ARCHANGEL, Oct.,
Via VICTORIA, Nov. 10,
And SWINOMISH, W. T., Nov. 11.

The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States Government took place to-day, by Captain Festrechoff, Acting Commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major-General Rousseau, on behalf of the United States.

At three o'clock P. M. a battalion of United States troops, under command of Major Charles O. Wood, of the Ninth Infantry, was drawn up in line in front of the Governor's residence, where the transfer took place. By half-past three a large concourse of people had assembled, comprising Americans, Russians of all classes, Creoles and Indians, all eager to witness the ceremonies. Precisely at the last-named hour, the Russian forts and fleets fired salutes in honor of the lowering of the Russian flag; but the flag would not come down. In lowering, it tore its entire width close by the halyards, and floated from the cross-trees, some forty feet from the ground. Three Russian sailors then attempted to ascend the inch-and-a-half

guy ropes supporting the flagstaff, but each failed to reach his national emblem. A fourth ascended in a boatwain's chair, seized the flag and threw it in a direction directly beneath him; but the motion of the wind carried it off, and caused sensation in every heart. Five minutes after the lowering of the Russian flag the Stars and Stripes went gracefully up, floating handsomely and free, Mr. George Lovell Rousseau having the honor of flinging the flag to the breeze, the U. S. steamers *Ossipee* and *Rosaca* at the same time honoring the event by firing salutes.

As the Russian flag was lowered, Captain Festrechoff stepped forward and addressed General Rousseau as follows:

GENERAL: As Commissioner of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia, I now transfer and deliver the Territory of Russian America, ceded by his Majesty to the United States.

General Rousseau, in response, as the American flag ascended, said:

CAPTAIN: As Commissioner on behalf of the United States Government, I receive and accept the same accordingly.

The Commissioners spoke in a tone of common conversation, and were only heard by Governor Makesoff, General Jeff. C. Davis, Captain Kuskol, and a few others who formed the troupe. Several ladies witnessed the ceremonies, among them Princess Makesoff, Mrs. General Davis and Mrs. Major Wood. The Princess wept audibly as the Russian flag went down.

The transfer was conducted in a purely diplomatic and business-like manner, neither banquets nor speech-making following. The entire transaction was concluded in a few hours, the *Ossipee*, with the Commissioner on board, steaming into the harbor at 11 o'clock this forenoon, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon a dozen American flags float over the newly-born American city of Sitka.

SIR ROBERT NAPIER.—Even men of the world do not know who Sir Robert Napier is—the leader of the Abyssinian expedition. He is only a K. C. B., son of Major C. F. Napier, of the Royal Artillery. He has been almost all his life in foreign service, and married a Barbadoes lady. From *Debrett's Knightage* we find that he was born in 1810; educated at Adiscombe; at seventeen he got a commission in the Bengal Engineers, and in 1814 became captain, and in that capacity served throughout the Sutlej campaign of 1845-6. At Moodkee he was the chief engineer, and his horse was shot dead on the field; again at Ferozeshah he was severely wounded, and his horse killed. At Sobraon, in 1846, he was made brigade-major of engineers, and also on the subsequent advance on Lahore, for which he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of brevet-major. In the same year he was appointed chief engineer to conduct the siege of the hill-fort of Kangru, and received the special thanks of the Government for his service in the transport of the siege train to that place. Then, in the year 1849, he was chief engineer during part of the siege of Multan, where he got severely wounded. He was commanding engineer of the right wing of the Army of Punjab at the battle of Goojerat, and in Sir Walter Gilbert's pursuit of the Sikh army, for which service he received a medal and clasps, with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. As chief civil engineer of the Punjab, he organized and initiated an extensive series of public works, which were honorably acknowledged by the late Lord Dalhousie. In 1852 he commanded a column which defeated the Hussunzie, on the Black Mountain, in Hazara. In the latter part of 1852 and in 1853 he was present with the expedition against the Boree Afreedees, and received the special thanks of the Government. In 1857 he was chief of Sir James Outram's staff, and was present at the several actions leading to the first relief of Lucknow, in which year he received the command of the Bath. In 1858 he commanded the troops in the rescue of the siege-train, which had been surrounded and cut off near Lucknow. He afterward commanded a brigade at the capture of Gwalior, defeated Tantia Toppe, and captured twenty-five guns. While in command of the Gwalior Division, he bombarded and reduced the fort of Pourie, and after five days' close pursuit he surprised and defeated, with a squadron of the Fourteenth Dragoons, Feroze Shah's force at Ranode. In 1860 he commanded the Second division of the China Expeditionary Army in the action of Sinko. He was present at Tanka, and with his division and the whole of the artillery, in conjunction with the French division of General Collineau, he directed the operations which ended in the storming of North Taku Fort and the occupation of Peking. Twice Sir Robert Napier received the thanks of Parliament, and he was a member of the Supreme Council of India from 1861 to 1865. Who can say, after all this, that he is not "the right man in the right place?"—*Court Journal*.

FACES ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—After the battle of Inkerman, the faces of many of the dead still wore a smile, while others had a

threatening expression. Some lay stretched on their backs as if friendly hands had prepared them for burial. Some were still resting on one knee, their hands grasping their muskets. In some instances the cartridge remained between the teeth, or the musket was held in one hand and the other was uplifted as though to ward off a blow or appealing to Heaven. The faces of all were pale, as though cut in marble. As the wind swept across the battle-field it waved the hair and gave the bodies such an appearance of life that a spectator could hardly help thinking they were about to rise to continue the fight. Another surgeon, describing the appearance of the corpses on the field of Magenta, says that they furnish indubitable proof that man may cease to exist without suffering the least pain. Those struck on the head generally lay with their faces on the ground, their limbs retaining the position they were in at the instant they were struck, and most of these still held their rifles; showing that when a ball enters the brain it causes such a sudden contraction of the muscles that there is no time for the hand to loose its hold of the weapon before death. Another peculiarity observed in the case of those who were wounded in the brain, was the suddenness with which they died even when suspected to be out of danger. During the battle of Solferino, a rifleman was wounded in the head by a ball which passed through the skull and buried itself in the brain. His wound was dressed, and he was stretched on straw, with his head resting on his knapsack, like his wounded comrades. He retained the full use of his faculties, and chatted about his wound almost with indifference, as he filled his pipe and lay smoking it. Nevertheless, before he had finished it, death came upon him, and he was found lying in the same attitude, with his pipe still between his teeth. He had never uttered a cry, or given any sign that he was suffering pain. In cases where the ball had entered the heart, nearly the same appearances were presented as in the cases of those who had been struck in the brain; death was what we term instantaneous, but it was not so swift as in the former case; there was generally time for a movement in the act of dying. There was a Zouave who had been struck full in the breast; he was lying on his rifle, the bayonet was fixed and pointing in such a way as showed that he was in the act of charging when struck. His head was uplifted, and his countenance still bore a threatening appearance, as if he had merely tumbled and fallen, and were in the act of rising again. Close by him lay an Austrian foot-soldier, with clasped hands and upturned eyes, who had died in the act of prayer. Another foot-soldier had fallen dead as he was in the act of fighting, his fists were closed; one arm was in the act of warding off a blow, and the other was drawn back in the act of striking. On another battle-field several French soldiers lay in a line, with their bayonets pointing in the direction of the foe they were advancing against, when a storm of grape mowed them down.—*Dickens' All the Year Round*.

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